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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Tower Views

by Clearway

Chamberlain's Tight Rein
Evolution Kills Monopoly?
Collective Security Needs

¶ **Halifax Approved**—The party mule team, hauling the borax of British interest across the diplomatic sands, continues obedient to the driver's whip; for, despite Opposition attacks, the appointment of Viscount Halifax as British Foreign Secretary is approved by Commons by a vote of 226 to 99. But it takes skillful handling of the reins, and Prime Minister Chamberlain finds that the sink holes and arroyos are not all left behind. Approval of Halifax was a comparatively easy victory, besides, it's generally conceded that with Anthony Eden out of it, the "Foreign Secretary," whoever bears the title, will be Neville Chamberlain. So debate leaves Halifax practically untouched and turns to the fruitless business of trying to pin the Premier down to a confession as to the "mysterious informant" to whom he referred in connection with Eden's resignation. "I only guessed it," says Mr. Chamberlain, which makes everything plain—as mud.

¶ **Plainer, however,** is the fact that support of Eden is still highly vocal. For instance, at a meeting staged by the London Trades Council, representing 300,000 workers, the Government is threatened with Labor's refusal to work on armaments unless England's foreign policy is Edenized. • Present indications are that Mr. Chamberlain's "realistic" foreign policy may be stretched till it's an "elastic" policy.

¶ **Advice from Baruch**—Woodrow Wilson's adviser, now a New Deal critic, Bernard Baruch, speaks before the Senate Committee on Unemployment. Dealing with the subject of agriculture, the New York financier recommends a "straight subsidy on the domestic consumption of farm products," claiming this will be more fair to the farmers than the Farm Act. He likewise advises regulation and eradication of monopolistic abuses, but says: "To reach a few malefactors . . . let us not throw away the benefits of our economy or burn our house to kill a few bats in the attic." As an illustration of the way industrial evolution loosens the grip of natural monopolies, he points to the airplane, the bus, the automobile and the truck, which have done more to force open the 'railroads' monopolistic fingers than government-created competitive waterways could do. Natural laws, says he, have a way of catching up with monopolies. • How many maladjustments are merely attempts to improve on "natural" laws!

¶ **London Meetings**—While rhetorical Sherlock Holmeses figuratively peer under benches, peek through keyholes, and then sotto voce ask Parliament what the Government intends to do to protect rearmament secrets (their anxiety aggravated by attempts to sabotage two modern bombing planes), two meetings vital to world peace take place in London. In the one naval experts of Britain, France, and the United States confer on the course to be followed as a result of Japan's refusal to divulge its naval building plans. The other meeting is the "miniature cabinet meeting" of eight key ministers which confers with the Earl of Perth, British Ambassador to Italy, on "friendship" talks when he returns to Rome. • Spies, navies, anxious embassies! Strange, how as "collective security" loses support in European capitals, it finds favorable arguments in European conditions.

¶ **Russian Purge**—The bureaucratic Soviet demands another 21 victims. A workers' meeting, prior to the opening of the public trial of the accused conspirators, demands the death penalty for the former leaders. Among the charges is one that the writer, Maxim Gorky, and two Soviet officials were assassinated by their physicians—three of the physicians who attended the men being among the 21 accused. Repercussions of the treason trial bring from New York a request that it be postponed for six weeks to permit an international commission to reach Moscow. More dramatic still is a radio message from Commander Ivan Papanin, leader of the "ice floe natural scientists," recently rescued, who with gratitude for his own rescue still fresh, nevertheless joins the growing public demand for the ultimate penalty against the former Soviet leaders. • The bitterness of collectivists against those who oppose them indicates a gnawing fear that their system may not succeed.

¶ **Compromise in France**—Rather than allow Premier Camille Chautemps and his Cabinet to resign and precipitate another political upheaval in problem-pestered Paris, the Senate Commerce Committee agrees on a compromise to break a deadlock on the labor bill. It accepts the Chamber's proposal for a readjustment of wages to meet living costs, stipulating that the pay revision shall be applied only semi-annually. The Senate, stronghold of French conservatism, is now under pressure from the Chamber and a radical Socialist Cabinet to yield to workers' demands for a labor code law. • Confronted with a Europe considerably out of order, France frantically struggles to get its own house to rights.

Danubia Pictured by Monitor Writer

Variations on a Danubian Theme
Rich Vistas From Romantic Hungary

Greatest of European river systems, with its fertile lands, has drawn peoples from all the world over for its inhabitants.

'From the Danube To Dixie'

Titles are not always what they seem.

When Mr. Markham's series was planned, the correspondent was told to revisit the Danube. He did. And he was also told to drop down to Dixie for purposes of comparison.

But Mr. Markham—as you will find later in these stories—has a family in Kansas. In the end, he won. He went to Kansas instead.

The editors were going to change the title. But Mr. Markham liked the title—even if he didn't go to Dixie until the very last article.

So it stands. And Mr. Markham begins his trip today, in the first of nine stories.

By R. H. Markham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania — "Trip approved!"

That was the message which came singing over the wires. At least, it sounded to me as though it had been singing. It had flashed from the America of the New World to "The America of the Old World," Rumania, in order to let me know that I might spend Christmas with my children in the United States.

We shall speed from four different places and at the appointed hour, in a Chicago hotel, I shall act as host.

One daughter and her husband will race with an arrow-like "Zephyr" from St. Paul, her twin sister and husband will course in a streamline car from Syracuse, their student brother will bound from a Greyhound bus from Beloit, Wisconsin, and I will charge over ocean and continents to greet my guests.

Danube Like the Family Tree

How many next times and last times our family has had. We have bound the world's good things together with the bonds of family romance. We have used oceans and Alps, cities and wildernesses, lakes and forests for family adventures and made one of its rivers, the Danube, our very own.

That great stream and three hundred branches might be called our family tree. For us Danube's magnificent bridges, its splendid castles, the peaks above it and the golden fields beside it have a five-fold value, because for more than two decades we've gilded them with the glow that springs from family affection.

Most of Danube's cities and half its little towns have sung special songs for us. In its humble Bulgarian Samokove, our children were born, in its bustling Sofia they received much of their education, in its beautiful Vienna one was married. Dashing black horses have pulled us through its Bucharest, sparkling-eyed gypsies have played sad songs for us in its Budapest. Troubadours have chanted to us of heroic battles for freedom in its Belgrade and in its Oberammergau pious peasants have presented us the Passion Play.

The Danube's peoples are our peoples—all 20 of them.

The marvelous power of this greatest of all European river systems to attract the world's peoples was an ever-growing marvel to us. Its well-watered plains, luxuriant valleys and rich grazing grounds had lured men and women from the hills of Asia, from the steppes of Russia, the swamps of Poland, the woods of Germany, the bare ranges of Mediterranean lands, and the market places of the Orient.

When the United States entered the World War we were in enemy country. Later we received permission from the Central Powers to return home. The voyage from Sofia to Vienna was in the Orient Express, so comfortable. But from there on traveling was extremely difficult. In our overcrowded coupé into which passengers pushed through windows as well as doors, we strewed our baggage on the floor, then rode westward one whole day and one whole night almost to the border of Switzerland. The soldiers

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

U. S. Aid and Private Schools; Educators Study Crime Curb

By Marjorie Shuler
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., March 1—A campaign to make the schools take greater responsibility for education to prevent crime and to rehabilitate the young criminal was launched here today at the annual convention of the American Association of School Administrators.

It is expected that a national organization will be started as a result of interest in the discussions in which Lewis E. Lawes, warden at Sing Sing Prison, charged education with failure to fulfill its obligation in crime prevention. John W. Studebaker, United States Commissioner of Education, declared that he hopes to have the United States Office of Education expand its activities to embrace the specific fields of public education for crime prevention and prison education, and Austin H. MacCormick, Commissioner of Correction, New York City, stated that "a nation has about as much crime and delinquency as it deserves. America is said to be the most crime-ridden nation in the world and probably is. I think that we deserve it. A nation must expect to have child crime that tolerates child labor, is too selfish or too careless to abolish slums, and pays its movie actresses $480,000 a year and its teachers $25 a week."

Mr. Lawes said that much anti-social conduct can be traced to lack of education and that until the schools arouse the interest of such persons to continue their studies it has no right to claim that it is prop-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 1—The question whether parochial schools shall get even a small share of the $855,000,000 Federal aid for public schools proposed by the President's Advisory Committee on Education has already raised a furore among educators and is expected to cause even a greater controversy in Congress later on.

Members of the President's Committee insist that parocial school aid is only a minor part of their far-reaching proposals for equalizing educational opportunity in the United States.

The provision was inserted to ward off the filing of a minority report by the Rev. George Johnson, representing the National Catholic Welfare Conference on the Committee. The Roman Catholic Church has opposed Federal aid because it means that its members will pay additional taxes for schools many of them do not choose to send their children to.

The Rev. Mr. Johnson spoke against the N. E. A.'s Federal aid measure at hearings on Capitol Hill last Winter.

The controversy over aid to parochial schools broke out in Atlantic City even before many educators had seen the full report of the President's Committee which has not yet come from the Government printing office.

When they have opportunity to study the full report, the educators will find only two brief references

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

Of All Things . . !

Tomorrow's Liner

LONDON (AP)—The Atlantic liner of the future will be a streamlined, glass-enclosed speedboat capable of making the trip from New York to Southampton in 3½ days.

This wonder ship was outlined by M. Pierre de Malglaive, of the French Line, and A. C. Hardy, engineer, in a paper read at the Institute of Marine Engineers.

Air in the enclosed vessel would be conditioned. Passengers could play games on the upper decks without being buffeted by winds or annoyed by gases from the funnels. Temperatures would be regulated in accordance with the weather.

U. S. 'English' for Japan

TOKYO (AP)—English as written and spoken by Americans, rather than by Englishmen, was advocated for study by Japanese.

The preference was brought out in the March issue of the magazine Bungeishunju, which contains a symposium of educators' views on teaching English in middle schools. One opinion, strongly advocating more such study, favored "American."

Dog Travels for Play

TORONTO (CP)—Dr. J. B. Macdougall, Assistant Chief Inspector of Public Schools in Ontario, tells of a St. Bernard dog that daily makes an eight-mile trip by train in the Port Francis District of northwestern Ontario to play with school children at recess.

The dog comes every day to the school car. Dr. Macdougall says, lies quietly while the children are at lessons, then scrambles outside with them at recess to have his play. When the train comes along in the opposite direction, the dog hops on when it stops and goes back to his home in Flanders.

No Profit Here

MONTEREY, Tenn. (AP)—Gilford Dillard, receiving his first social security check, wound up with a 1-cent loss.

The Government check was for nine cents. The bank charged Mr. Dillard a dime for cashing it.

$1,000,000—on Paper

RICHMOND, Va. (AP)—Mayor J. Fulmer Bright gave back $1,000,000—and never lost a penny.

The State Treasurer gave him a check for clipped interest coupons on State bonds owned by the Mayor. As Mr. Bright was about to deposit the check, however, he was startled to see it was for $1,000,105.

He withheld the deposit and returned to his office, where he found many anxious inquiries already had come from the Treasurer's office.

The check should have read $105. It was a machine error.

Commons Vote Backs Halifax In Eden's Post

Opposition's Attack Based on Secretary's Absence in House Debates

League Issue Up

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 1 — Viscount Halifax today holds the seal of the office of Foreign Secretary of Great Britain, having received it at Buckingham Palace while a successful battle was being waged in the House of Commons for what amounted to confirmation of his appointment.

Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's selection of Lord Halifax to replace Anthony Eden as Foreign Secretary was technically approved last night by a vote of 226 to 99. The Opposition's attack was on purely constitutional grounds—the objection being that as a member of the House of Lords, Viscount Halifax is not available in the Commons to answer questions on foreign policy.

Fitness Not Questioned

The Government's position on this issue was not a difficult one. Clement R. Attlee, Opposition leader, did not question Lord Halifax's high personal qualifications for this key position and confined himself to constitutional arguments for the presence of a Foreign Secretary in Commons at a difficult time like the present. He got no support, however, from the Liberals.

Sir Archibald Sinclair, Liberal leader, accepted the Government's contention that, inconvenient as it might be for the Foreign Secretary to be unable to answer questions personally in Commons, this objection ought not to overrule the advantage of having the best qualified member of the Government in charge of external affairs.

Chamberlain Under Pressure

But the storm in the Commons over Mr. Eden's resignation has left behind it very choppy seas, through which Prime Minister Chamberlain's skill at parliamentary navigation is being severely tried. During question time, the Prime Minister was faced with inquiries on a number of basic questions of British foreign policy.

He denied reports that Italy was seeking a share in the defense of the Suez Canal, saying, "There is no such matter so it cannot be discussed."

Austria, the Prime Minister said, had broken no treaty obligations through her agreement with Germany. Hence any British action growing out of the extension of German control in Austria was "uncalled for" at present, he declared.

Spain was made the subject of several questions and the Prime Minister indicated, not only that he could not confirm reports of the arrival of new Italian armaments there, but that he did not intend

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Equal Suffrage Wins In Montreal Council

MONTREAL, March 1 (CP)—The Montreal City Council decided yesterday to extend the civic electoral franchise to women, placing them on equal footing with men.

The vote went 12-9 in favor of equality and city attorneys were instructed to prepare a clause for insertion in the city's bill to be presented to the Provincial Legislature for approval.

The council decided that anyone, regardless of sex, who pays taxes on rented premises worth $30 a year or on property of $300 a year, is entitled to vote.

The Monitor Index

Tuesday, March 1, 1938

Aviation Comment	2
Monitor Pavilion at San Francisco Fair	3
The Home Forum	6
Constructive Activity [With French Translation]	
Boston and New England News	9-10-11
Harvard Letter	9
Vermont Letter	9
Weather	9
Boston Events	9
Radio Timetable	10
Arts and Theater Reviews	10
Behind the Microphone	11
News of Art, Music, and the Theater	12
Education Page	12
Chess	14
Sports Page	14
Financial Pages	15-16-17
Daily Features	19
Editorials	20

Baruch Sees Regulation As Answer to Monopoly

Straight Subsidy Urged as Best Solution for Farm Problem

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 1—Regulation rather than Government operation of business was the solution proposed for "monopoly" by Bernard Baruch, New York financier, before the Senate Committee on Unemployment today.

Dealing with a second subject of "Agriculture," he recommended a "straight subsidy on the domestic consumption of farm products" as a simpler method of giving the farmers their fair share of national income than the new Farm Act.

Once more senators paid marked attention to the erstwhile adviser of Woodrow Wilson who now appears as a kindly, but nevertheless unrelenting critic of New Deal economic policies.

"Let us regulate and drive monopolistic abuses out of existence," said Mr. Baruch. "But to reach a few malefactors or a few chiselers who do not accede to the requirements of the general welfare let us not throw away the benefits of our economy or burn our house to kill a few bats in the attic."

History of Monopolies

Experience, he said, showed even natural monopolies had a way of "losing their grip." The Government created "artificial waterways" to loosen the hold of monopolistic railways and maintained them at public expense to do that which Government could do much more cheaply and effectively by direct regulation.

But railroads saw the airplane, the bus, the automobile and the truck force them into their present financial morass by direct competition, long after the Government's effort at waterway competition, instead of direct regulation, had proved an expensive failure, he declared.

So also for the American monopo-

(Continued on Page 15, Column 6)

© Harris & Ewing
Bernard M. Baruch
New York Financier, Who Testified Before the Senate Committee on Unemployment

President to Turn Cash Paid For Articles Over to Public

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 1—President Roosevelt pledged himself today to give the entire net proceeds of his forthcoming newspaper and magazine publication to "a useful public purpose under Government direction."

Taking cognizance of mounting public criticism of the projected publication for profit of his papers, addresses, and notes, the President announced through Stephen T. Early, his press secretary, that the money will revert to a specified governmental purpose. No clew was immediately available of the project, except that it would require careful planning and an act of Congress before the means of using the money would be prepared.

Political opponents and friends, newspapers and commentators, and many members of the general public have been bombarding the White House with criticism of the plan to take a personal profit from the publication of these public materials. Mr. Early did not indicate when the President decided to turn the profits over to the Government, and no wind of such a plan had been heard prior to today. On the contrary, it was generally assumed—and uncontradicted—that the money would go to Mr. Roosevelt personally.

Today for over half an hour, Mr. Early explained the background of the whole publication venture. He recalled that over a year ago the President told his press conference he was going to publish the volumes making his speeches, papers, and notes available to the public. His press conference material, also to be included, will be distributed to Washington correspondents before it is published, and can be freely printed in any publications that desire.

With the publication date of the books drawing near, Mr. Early said, the White House has received many requests for the material. One magazine—Collier's—offered through an agent the sum of $90,000 to the

(Continued on Page 5, Column 4)

Intimate Message From Washington

Should President Sell State Papers for Publication? That's a Question of Ethics. Who Owns Them Is Another Question

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

[Since this Intimate Message was written, but before it was published, Stephen E. Early, the President's secretary, announced that Mr. Roosevelt would "chuck it, Smith." He will give all net profits from his newspaper and magazine publication to "a useful public purpose under government direction." News story in Columns 6 and 7.]

Washington, March 1

"Chuck it, Smith!"

When the late Earl of Birkenhead (F. E. Smith) undertook to write articles in popular British publications, for heavy fees, the Saturday Review came out with a street poster that ended the whole matter. The poster bore these three words: "Chuck it, Smith."

The words were taken, of course, from G. K. Chesterton's scathing poetic satire on F. E. Smith's speech on the Welsh Disestablishment Bill, in 1911. But their application, in British public life, is to any official who undertakes to write for profit.

Stanley Baldwin was forced to put a stop to Lord Birkenhead's newspaper career. "Chuck it, Smith!" did its work.

There is an increasing body of opinion which has thought those words ought to be applied in American public life. For a considerable public outcry seems incipient over President Roosevelt's impending publication of his papers and addresses, in book, magazine, and newspaper-syndicate form, for a generous financial consideration. One question turns on what is done with the money, while the other directly involves public standards of conduct, and may well leave its mark on American official life.

The issue turns on the propriety of an American Chief Executive publishing for pay—during his term of office—not only speeches and notes for which he is individually responsible, but state papers as well.

What if Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, for example, should print—and take royalties—for a collection of his diplomatic notes to foreign governments!

Who Owns Them?

The Roosevelt papers fall into several categories. There are, first, addresses and messages—annotated by Mr. Roosevelt himself—of his four years as Governor of New York. Whether these documents are his personal property or belong to the State of New York is a delicate point on which there are two sharp opinions.

Next there are Mr. Roosevelt's White House papers—his Messages to Congress, his speeches, his memoranda, his press conference transcripts. Here, too, the same question arises. Are these documents the individual property of Mr. Roosevelt, or do they belong to the Nation? But even assuming that they may be regarded as his own property—the production of his own pen—the real issue is whether it is proper for him to capitalize on what has taken place solely because the author is President of the United States.

More acute than the issue over publication of the five volumes is the question of newspaper and magazine issuance. Many people, with the historians to the fore, welcome the publication of the volumes as a timely and unique addition to the documentation of the period. Sale of these weighty tomes is likely to be limited to libraries and specialists. It is not a publicity matter. Yet the newspaper and magazine issuance is in another category.

Of course, such publication achieves the end of reaching the people—letting them know what otherwise would be limited to the historians and library students. That is a democratic touch. But at the same time it adds immensely to the commercialization of the project.

Probably the verdict of the average citizen would be: That it is admirable for the President to make widely available these documents and explanations of his conduct. Even if this ex-parte statement of history has to be read with caution, it is none the less a contribution to public knowledge. But, the average citizen is likely to continue pithily, the President shouldn't take money for it.

Not a New Problem

The question of official writing for profit is no new one. It has arisen acutely in both the United States and Great Britain—the two large countries where a wealthy popular press places its temptations in the way of public men. And there are more partial precedents for what the President has done—as well as more past protests and outcries—than would first appear.

Calvin Coolidge, for example, while Vice-President wrote and published a sensational series of articles on alleged Communism in the women's colleges. He wrote as President—but did not publish until a few days after he left the White House—a series of articles on his experiences. Thereafter, of course, his publications were numerous, including a regular column.

In England, public men since Mr. Gladstone's time, and perhaps before, wrote for publication but rarely for pay. When Lord Birkenhead tried that, as we have seen, a great public outcry resulted. Winston Churchill, also while a Cabinet member, wrote for substantial fees, and there was a strong protest.

In the United States, Cabinet members latterly have written articles prolifically, and apparently for generous fees. There has been little protest.

Not long ago, a very useful official thought he must resign from the Roosevelt Administration because he could not meet his financial responsibilities on his rather modest salary. He was told by the President, the best of evidence recounts, that one of the White House secretaries could arrange for magazine articles, radio broadcasts, and other means for augmenting his income. The official refused and is now in private life.

So-called public ethics, it is an understatement to say, are in a state of flux.

New Dirigible Is Proposed In Naval Air Plan

House Group Asks That $30,000,000 Be Used for Research

Powers Confer

U. S., Britain, and France Discuss Scrapping of Treaty Limits

Washington: The House Naval Committee recommended construction of a $3,000,000 dirigible approximately the size of the decommissioned Los Angeles.

London: Naval experts of the United States, Britain and France meet to decide what action to take following Japan's refusal to disclose its battleship-building plans.

Washington: The fate of the remaining shreds of naval arms limitation is seen to be at stake at the London meeting.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 1 — A basic difference of viewpoint on naval limitation lies behind the three power talks initiated in London today between British, French, and American representatives regarding proposals for lifting some or all of the qualitative limits of the 1936 Naval Treaty on future naval construction.

France, with eyes on Europe and European power politics primarily, is anxious to preserve as much as possible of the Treaty structure to keep new German naval construction within the established bounds as long as possible. Britain and the United States, watching the Far East, see Japan evading restrictions in a manner which has led naval experts of both to favor wholesale scrapping of the naval limits to permit construction to meet what Japan is believed to be building.

It is not clear how the conflict will be resolved. The fate of the remaining shreds of naval limitation is at stake, as well as many characteristics of projected naval programs.

End to Top Limits

On one feature of the Treaty there is general agreement. Both Japan and Italy are believed to be either building, or planning, battleships larger than the 35,000 ton treaty limit. Therefore this top restraint on big ship size is considered to be marked already for the scrap heap. France is as anxious to match Italy in the Mediterranean as the American and British admirals are to keep in step with Japan.

The most important disagreement is over the sections of the Treaty which in effect prohibit until 1943 any fighting ship construction in the size range between 8,000 tons and 17,500 tons. Germany is bound by this restriction as a result of a separate bilateral pact into which it entered with Britain following conclusion of the regular naval Treaty. So long as the original Treaty remains in force it is considered probable that Germany will abide by this inhibition contained in its separate Treaty.

Obviously, it is to French interest to keep this restraint in force. It prevents the naval race from developing within this "non-construction" zone and reduces by so much the area of competition. So far as is known Italy has not invaded this zone. Therefore France has no reason for desiring its abolition, and good reason for desiring its retention.

Far East Situation

But reported Japanese construction within this zone gives British and American naval circles a different approach to this feature of the Treaty. Japan is reported to be building heavy cruisers, or small battleships, somewhere between 10,000 and 15,000 tons in size. If this is true they will outclass when completed all the British and American ships now regularly stationed in the Far East.

The British China Squadron includes as its largest units three 10,000 ton cruisers, one 9,000 and one 4,000. Its East Indies Squadron has one 10,000 and two 8,000 ton cruisers. The Australian Navy has one 10,000 and one 8,000, and the New Zealand Navy has two 7,000 ton cruisers. Thus the total British cruiser strength in the Far East consists of five of the heavy 10,000 ton class and six light cruisers. The U. S. Asiatic Squadron has a single heavy cruiser, the Augusta, and no smaller cruisers. Thus barring the transfer of bat-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 6)

In the Boston Section:

Conflicting story told by Merritt Parkway pictures.

Government succeeding in counterfeit drive.

Worcester mayoralty ouster proceedings start.

Buckley indicates "feud" with Hurley continues.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

Halfway Mark in Congress Puts Capitol Into High Gear

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28—The American legislative mechanism is now at full speed. This week marks approximately the middle of the Congressional course, 3 months behind it—probably three months ahead of it. House and Senate are in full blast. Committees are approaching the peak of hearings. Vital matters are on the verge of debate and decision, and in general Congress presents a scene of diverse and manifold interest.

The three big matters of immediate debate are the reorganization, tax and the "big navy" measures. The first contest started today in the Senate. The second reaches the House floor Thursday, after months of committee controversy. The navy battle looms next, with a tremendous debate on American foreign policy gathering for explosion in the Senate.

These are the immediate matters which have reached the two Houses along with appropriation bills. But behind them a score of Committees are processing additional issues for later debate.

This week is typical. Today, Bernard M. Baruch told the Senate Unemployment and Relief Committee his ideas on the business recession.

A group of actors and authors, from Theodore Dreiser to Lillian Gish, testified for a proposed "bureau of fine arts."

Tomorrow, hearings start on the far-reaching Borah-O'Mahoney federal incorporation law.

Wednesday the La Follette Civil Liberties Committee recommences its probe of muddy industrial waters, with the National Association of Manufacturers and similar employer and citizen associations on the mat.

These Committees are all in more or less simultaneous eruption, while the Supreme Court hands down important decisions. At the same time the Navy Committee hearing continues in the House. Wages and hours legislation is being considered, so is Robert H. Jackson's confirmation as Solicitor General. Added to this 20 or 30 other diverse committees will hold hearings during the week, most of them never being recorded in the press.

Red Workers Prejudge Trial

MOSCOW, March 1. (AP)—The execution of 21 former Soviet leaders accused of plotting against the Stalin régime was demanded by workers' meetings today.

This was in accordance with Soviet custom and was a preliminary to the opening of the public trial of the accused conspirators tomorrow.

Russia's "ice floe scientists" joined in a public demand for the execution of the 21 former Soviet leaders.

Ivan Papanin, commander of the ice floe party, was quoted thus in a radio message from the ice breaker Yermak, one of the vessels which sped to rescue the researchers from their camp on an Arctic floe:

"Together with the whole people we ask that Soviet justice impose the highest degree of punishment. Those bandits should be executed without exception."

The official Soviet press said yesterday that the firing squad awaited the men. The newspapers Pravda, Izvestia and Red Star, organs of the Communist Party, the Government and the Army respectively, all denounced the prisoners and said that nothing could save them.

Izvestia indicated that past trials, such as that of the famous journalist, Karl Radek, had disclosed only a part of the conspirators and crimes, but that a detailed expose would be made in the forthcoming trial.

Protest by Americans

NEW YORK, March 1 (AP)—A group of prominent Americans today awaited a reply from the Soviet Government to their request that the trial of 21 persons charged with treason, murder and conspiracy be postponed six weeks to permit an international commission to reach Moscow and attend the proceedings.

Signers of the request, which was sent to the Soviet Ambassador, Alexander Troyanovsky, in Washington, included Will Irwin, Oswald Garrison Villard and John Haynes Holmes.

Declaring that the Soviet Government "should not be averse to exhibiting a decent respect for the opinion of mankind," the message asserted:

"Nothing could be more harmful to the interests of the Soviet Government . . . than another demonstration trial that would further shake the faith of civilized mankind in Soviet justice."

Berlin Hits Soviet Purge

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, March 1—The campaign against Bolshevism continues unabated in the German press, which for some days past has published long details regarding executions in Soviet Russia. The world must now come to realize, one paper declares, that these events in Russia are convulsions in a political system which controls within its own frontiers one sixth of the earth's surface and strives for world domination.

French Labor Pact Advanced

PARIS, March 1 (AP)—The Senate today voted confidence in the Government of Premier Camille Chautemps by adopting the first section of his labor code by 178 to 68.

The Premier staked the continuance of his Cabinet on the test, a critical point in consideration of his proposed labor laws. The Senators declined to take responsibility for overthrowing the Government on this question.

M. Chautemps struggled to gain passage of the code immediately to replace old arbitration law contracts which expired at midnight. Parliament's calendars still read Feb. 28, so passage in this session technically would mean there had been no gap between old and new contracts.

Before the vote M. Chautemps and the Senate had compromised on disputed sections of the code. The Premier agreed to recommend that the Chamber of Deputies withdraw a provision to extend collective contracts to farmers. The Senate consented to consider a separate measure Thursday extending benefits of the code to agricultural workers.

The Senate Commerce Committee indicated that it was attempting to find a compromise with the Lower Chamber when the Senate suspended its session this morning.

Two new strikes were reported during the Parliamentary deadlock. Employees of four large hotels at Nice occupied the buildings. The 250 employees of an Angouleme paper factory quit work.

The two-House Parliament suspended its session during the night instead of adjourning, after the Lower Branch refused Senate amendments to define how closely wages should be tied to living costs. By suspension, enactment of the measures today would leave no legal gap in the 7,000 collective contracts.

The Chautemps Cabinet backed the Chamber, threatening to resign unless the Senate adopted measures acceptable to the Lower House.

Controversy centered on sliding wage scales, the Chamber demanding wage adjustment with every 5 per cent increase in living costs and the Senate sticking to a 10 per cent limit.

There was controversy also over extension of the code to agricultural workers, a point which the Chamber adopted twice and the Senate rejected once.

Meanwhile, labor unrest continued, with a strike of 1,200 employees of the Marseille Gas Company and a strike of 500 shoe factory employees at Bordeaux.

Pennsylvania Drives On Insurance Racket

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 1—A drive to rout an organization which, it is claimed, has defrauded thousands of Pennsylvanians through the sale of combination lottery and insurance tickets, is being conducted by the State Insurance Department. Branded as a racket by Owen B. Hunt, State Insurance Commissioner, the scheme is said to have brought between $150,000 and $200,000 a month to ringleaders.

Victims, according to Mr. Hunt, are sold 50-cent "membership" tickets of the Veterans of Hartford Club, which is non-existent. The tickets must be bought each month. After the second month, death benefits ranging from $50 to $200, and health and disability benefits of $14 a week for three months are promised. Buyers are also supposed to be eligible for prizes ranging from $5 to $8,000.

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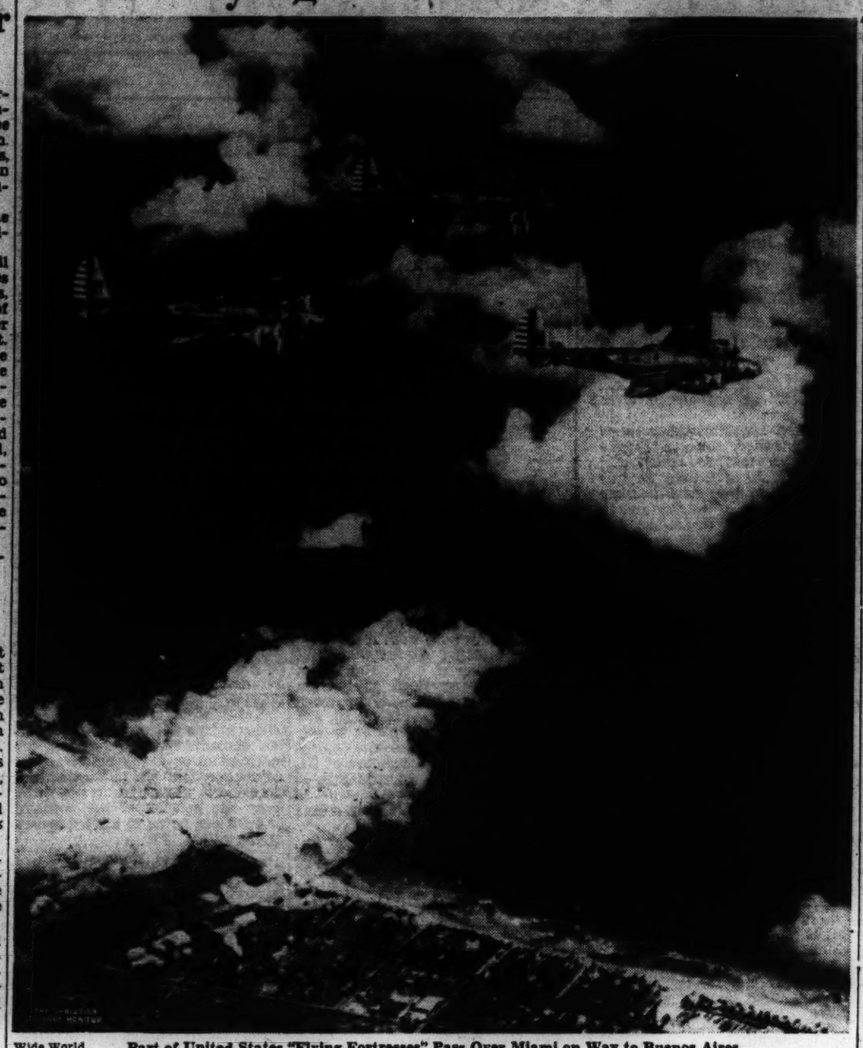
U. S. 'Flying Fortresses' Answer Some Questions



Wide World — Part of United States "Flying Fortresses" Pass Over Miami on Way to Buenos Aires

Many people have wondered how American air service compares with others—Well, record of six bombers in flight to Argentina smashed all previous marks—72-passenger South Seas Clipper emerges from shell in Seattle.

News in Aviation

Just how good are the military aviation forces of the United States? As they hear from abroad of the speed and size of the air forces of Great Britain, France, Germany and Italy, the skeptical are naturally inclined to ask this question.

Janes, which lists the strength of the fighting forces, both sea and air, of all nations, ranked the United States' air force one of the largest and possibly most efficiently equipped in the world in its 1937 edition. These are still somewhat amorphous terms because they do not provide any basis for comparison. Performance is, however, a thing that can be understood.

The speed and range of one of the United States' air arms was strikingly shown last week when a squadron of six United States Army Air Corps planes of the largest type now in use, the Boeing "flying fortresses," clipped the air time between the Americas setting the unofficial world's speed and distance records.

American "ambassadors" at the inauguration of President Ortiz of Argentina, these four-engined planes covered the 5260-mile route from Miami to Buenos Aires in the air time of 27 hours and 50 minutes. Counting a rest and refueling stop of six hours in Lima, Peru, the elapsed time of the journey was 34 hours and 15 minutes.

High Average Speed

The average speed of the Miami-Buenos Aires trip was 189 miles an hour. The Miami-Lima leg, 2695 miles was flown at a rate of 173 miles an hour due to adverse weather which the flight bucked. The Lima-Buenos Aires leg over the Andes range, 2565 miles, was flown by five planes at a rate of 209.5 miles an hour. The sixth plane, which was delayed at Lima for propeller adjustments, flew a more direct course to Buenos Aires in 11 hours and 10 minutes. All six of the planes reduced substantially the fastest time that has ever been flown non-stop between Lima and Buenos Aires.

Each leg of this flight was equivalent to a hop from San Francisco to Honolulu. The whole flight covered well over a tenth of the earth's surface and traversed 60 degrees of latitude.

For the hop over the mighty ridge of the Andes, the Wright engines of every plane were equipped with new two-speed superchargers which obtained a flight efficiency for the plane which heretofore could not have been possible without two sets of engines.

By means of a lever in the cockpit the motors of the planes were able to produce horsepower in the rarer air above the Andes equivalent to the horsepower they can develop at lower levels. The supercharger blowers merely stepped up their speed pushing twice as much air through the engine carburetors at high altitudes. So the efficiency and height at which these planes traveled was increased by this new development.

* * *

Big Bird Hatches

While American military forces were bridging the Americas, the hull of the world's largest flying boat, which will bridge the oceans, Pan American Airways' giant 72-passenger South Seas Clipper, emerged from its building crib at the Boeing Plant in Seattle. It is the first of six long-range transoceanic flying boats being produced for Pan American.

Only a step behind it is the Pan American Atlantic Clipper, now surrounded by scaffolding, destined for the transatlantic run next summer. In the place just vacated by the South Seas Clipper a third Clipper will soon take form. And so the process will continue until all six are built.

Some statistics on this giant plane: Wingspread, 152 feet; hull, 109 feet long; height of plane, 28½ feet; tail surfaces, 49 feet tip-to-tip; gross weight, 82,500 pounds, nearly three and one-half times that of largest overland air liners now in use in United States; four engines, 1500-horsepower, double row Wright Cyclones, weigh considerably more than older type air liners, develop twice as much power as a railway locomotive; propeller blades, Hamilton constant-speed automatic adjusting, with diameter of 14 feet; 60,000 feet of electrical wiring in plane; 3,000 feet of piping; 5,000 feet of control cable; thermostatically controlled heating system, producing five times as much heat as system of modern seven-room house.

Fuel tanks, 4,200-gallon capacity, enough to drive a car two and one-half times around world; cargo holds in center section of wings and bow compartment to carry five tons of mail and air express; high speed of approximately 200 miles-an-hour; cruising range of 4,000 miles; 40 passengers carried in berths.

New Economics Routs Age Factor

Pension laws, industrial preference generally for younger workers, and a host of arbitrary age limitations raise vital questions for individuals and society. What are the standards for measuring usefulness? How can society expand the horizons of men of experience without discouraging initiative of youth? Is education equipping individuals to adapt themselves to changing conditions? Is industry capitalizing on experience, or shutting it off? These and other questions are discussed in 12 articles. The fourth follows.

By Harry V. Roff
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Encouraging signs are in evidence of recognition that old-age defeatism has no place where social frontiers are evolving with the rapidity of those of our world. Social organization, to fulfill its obligations to all its members, must keep in line with progress, and several groups are accordingly taking up the cause of workers past 40.

The National Employment Board, an organization of personnel bureaus and employment agencies in the specialized fields of education, technical, commercial and general office personnel, recently appointed a committee to investigate why some large firms object to workers beyond 40.

At a national conference on labor legislation in Washington the subject of keeping doors open to those of 40 or over received the ardent championship of the American Federation of Labor. The Massachusetts Branch of this labor group has advocated a national investigation, after finding in its own field that there was intentional or unintentional discrimination against men over 45 by some 50 per cent of employers.

Others Are at Work

The American Legion is also vigorously at work in its drive against arbitrary age bars in industry.

Now, workers rich in experience, are the principal figures in a social frontier whose people would compel them to stop their giving—to retire into uselessness. They will not be defeated for they number too many givers. They will interpret leisure, if awakened, as the Greeks did.

"Leisure was understood by many of the early Greeks to be a time for study for its own sake; a time which might be devoted to desired kinds of work," advised James A. Moyer, president of the National Commission on the Enrichment of Adult Life of the National Education Association, in his 1933 annual report.

This Association has been doing a splendid work toward arousing adults to the possibilities of happier, fuller lives. I was interested in one of its bulletins by the late Edward A. Filene, the Boston merchant, whose progressive life kept him in the vanguard of our givers.

High Wages and Leisure

"Employers," said Mr. Filene, "used to believe that higher wages increased labor costs. Many believe it still; but those who believe it are going out of business and leaving the machine age for those who understand its principles.

"It isn't enough, however, simply to pay high wages. If mass production is to sell more and more, as it must, the masses must have not only money but leisure. They must have time to buy things, time to use them, time even to develop longings for things. That is why the workday is being shortened, and why we are coming to the five-day week and longer and longer vacations for the workers generally."

The leisure of givers is the leisure of sound thinking and earnest effort to bring greater and greater good to mankind. It is a leisure for the courageous, the undaunted, the builders! Industry will accelerate its progress as it provides opportunities for this kind of ageless leisure by shortening working hours in factory and office as soon as this step is economically justified. The development of the new social-economic frontiers requires more leisure of achievement—but not the waste of experience.

Why Fear Progress

Why should one fear the new frontiers? Do we not desire release from drudgery? Why should we attempt to curtail our riches in goods and to create jobs for our young people by retiring our workers of long experience? Why should we waste the beneficence before us? We know there can be no excess while there are people who lack.

How can one reasonably doubt that we are entering an enlightenment whose economy will be far more satisfying to the people of the world than any which have preceded it?

Our present is vibrant with the potentialities which exist in the infinity of our universe and its life. Time-and-space limitations are dissolving before the discoveries of new explorers who are reaching out toward the spiritual facts of the underlying perfection of the universe. The outlook is one that forbids old-age defeatism—one which assures that advancing experience and ripening judgment will have higher and higher valuation.

Age Discrimination Is Declared Unwise

By the Associated Press

Washington, March 1

Chairman R. W. Moore of the Employment Relations Committee of the National Association of Manufacturers urged today that employers avoid discrimination against older workmen.

"In many cases men over 40 may be much better qualified to do the work than younger men," he said. "But in the few cases where there is such discrimination, there may be a reason for it. Questions of health, the nature of the work involved, the relative efficiency of older and younger employees, may play a part."

Drive Opens to Get Jobs For Former Service Men

WASHINGTON, March 1 (AP)—The Veterans Administration undertook today the task of finding jobs for 300,000 unemployed ex-service men. Approximately a half million questionnaires went into the mails, addressed to veterans who have reported themselves without work. They were asked to fill in the cards, detailing the type of work for which they are fitted, and return them to the United States Employment Service by March 31.

Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, who will complete 15 years' service as Veterans Administrator tonight, said the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and Disabled American Veterans, had agreed to help complete registers of the unemployed. An appeal to industry by President Roosevelt, he said, might follow.

New Jersey Votes $30,000,000 For Slum Clearance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., March 1—Three bills for a $30,000,000 New Jersey slum-clearance program were placed before Gov. A. Harry Moore today for his signature. Providing a three-year plan of low-cost housing construction, the measures went through the Senate and Assembly last night.

A fourth measure, which would set up a State housing director, was left in the Senate Judiciary Committee after receipt from the Assembly, where all four bills originated.

Senate President Charles E. Loizeaux (R) of Union, said it was the consensus of the Republican majority in a mid-session caucus that the three bills passed gave municipalities plenty of authority for participation in any housing project. The Senate had the assurance of counsel for the Federal Housing Administration to that effect, he added.

The election reform bill by Senator Lester H. Clee (R) of Essex, assailed by Republicans as "ripper" legislation, and as failing to accomplish its purpose, was rejected in the Senate 12 to 7. The measure would consolidate the positions of Superintendent of Elections and Commissioner of Registration in the two first-class counties — Hudson and Essex—in one official for each, a judge of elections.

More Lee Data Goes Home

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., March 1—Washington and Lee University, at Lexington, Va., now has what is perhaps the world's largest and most important collection of materials on Gen. Robert E. Lee, who was President of the institution when it was known as Washington College.

This became apparent when Dr. Francis Pendleton Gaines, Washington and Lee President, revealed that the University has acquired most of the Lee letters and documents from the collection of the late Alfred C. Meyer, of Chicago.

"Added to the numerous letters and various documents bearing General Lee's signature, which already were in our possession, these letters (from the Meyer group) give us a truly notable representation of General Lee's papers," Dr. Gaines said.

Lee turned aside more remunerative offers and accepted the presidency of Washington College shortly after his surrender at Appomattox, retaining the office until his passing in Lexington on Oct. 12, 1870. The name of the school was changed in 1871 to Washington and Lee University.

In Lee Memorial Chapel, nestled on the Washington and Lee campus, the University has preserved carefully the room General Lee used as an office while directing the affairs of Washington College. The room is substantially the same as Lee left it, with books and papers—now protected by glass—neatly arranged on the circular desk he used. Lee built the chapel in 1867, and he and members of the family are buried in a crypt there.

A recently established Lee Museum adjoins the office, and contains, in addition to other valuables associated with Lee, a collection of portraits loaned by the late President-Emeritus of the University, Gen. Custis Lee. Most of the portraits were moved to Lexington from Mount Vernon, after being acquired through inheritance by General Lee's wife.

The highly-prized original Lee manuscripts are being kept, however, in vaults, "where there can be no question of their safety," Dr. Gaines said. He added that the University "not only appreciates the value of such papers, but protects them."

Washington and Lee hopes to erect a new library building, "where our original documents will be kept safely, in a well-protected room, properly catalogued and made available for the uses of scholarship," Dr. Gaines said.

Modified 'Collectivism' Urged For U. S. by Gov. La Follette

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 1—A "collectivism" that at the same time would preserve individual responsibility and initiative is the future American pattern if national problems are to be adequately met, in the opinion of Gov. Philip F. La Follette of Wisconsin, who reiterated to a New York City radio audience here last night the nonpartisan credo that the old-line parties are due for replacement, inferentially by a national third party.

Dwelling warmly on the nonpartisan milestone achieved in municipal affairs by Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, the Wisconsin Governor said that in returning the Mayor, the New York City electorate had "given all America renewed hope and faith."

"Under the fearless and able leadership of your Mayor," he continued, "you have gone to work to solve concrete problems right before you."

In the national field he found a picture of changed conditions, but unchanged fundamentals, with the Republican Party "unable to realize that from an agricultural economy the United States has become an industrial nation," and neither party able to fully grasp the concept that "in order to live we must work together."

"The Republican Party has common sense, but it has its eye on the past and not the present," he said. "The Democratic Party, with a lot of good will and good intentions, has its eye on the present, but it cannot see the future."

Immediately pressing upon the Federal Government, he declared, was the solution of the unemployment problem by maintaining or improving the standard of living through restored or increased production. A high standard of living was the essential ingredient for continuing democracy, he held, and dictatorship the inevitable sequence to a low standard, but, he added, "dividing too little wealth is not a substitute for producing enough wealth; the way out is by producing more of it."

The Governor cited some Wisconsin provisions to illustrate his stand on the "collective" way out. Thus, he said, the worker in that State today receives the highest rate of indemnity in the country, but this preservation of individual responsibility has given Wisconsin the lowest accident rate in the United States." The State's new unemployment insurance law, likewise drafted along lines of individual responsibility, and costing less for the employer whose record showed permanence of employment, was having a similar result.

Medical Test Bills Opposed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 1—Opposition to the Twomey-Newell bill now before the Assembly at Albany, which would require laboratory tests for all expectant mothers is voiced here today by H. B. Anderson, Secretary of the Citizens Medical Reference Bureau, in a message to members of the New York State Legislature. At the same time, Mr. Anderson stressed the Bureau's stand against enactment of the Desmond-Breitbart bill to control venereal diseases.

"In opposing both pieces of legislation, we are basing our arguments upon the grounds that control of venereal diseases depends primarily upon building up the home rather than upon medical tests which would tend to destroy the home," he said.

Complaining that the Twomey-Newell bill was being forced through the Legislature by steam roller tactics, Mr. Anderson urged that both it and the Desmond-Breitbart bill be referred to the same committees and considered at the same hearings which are scheduled for early next month.

"The solution of the problem of the venereal diseases is dependent upon building up an attitude of self-respect and self-control, a desire on the part of the younger generation to establish homes, and an abhorrence of all that is filthy," he continued.

All measures which tend toward better housing, proper sanitation and economic stability assist in handling the venereal disease problem, Mr. Anderson said.

"Of the many proposals which have been made in recent months for the alleged control of venereal diseases, the one great bulwark against these diseases which stands the acid test of experience is a strengthening of the home and home influences, and an immediate abandonment of all propaganda or measures which tend to break down the home," he added.

Mr. Anderson stressed the necessity of protesting against "the flood of bills which have been introduced in this State to require laboratory tests of all expectant mothers and to require laboratory tests of all applicants for a marriage license." Similar legislation, he added, had been introduced in other states, including New Jersey, Rhode Island, South Carolina and Virginia.

Twomey-Newell Bill Passes N. Y. Senate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., March 1—The Twomey-Newell bill requiring bactereological blood tests for expectant mothers in New York State to determine whether there is evidence of venereal disease went back to the Assembly today for final action after having passed the Senate by unanimous vote last night. Slight opposition to the bill is expected in the Lower House, where an amendment has been offered by Assemblyman W. Allan Newell (R) of St. Lawrence, providing that "in no event is the birth certificate to state the result of the test."

Passage of the bill with this amendment tacked on it will necessitate its being referred back to the Senate for concurrence on the amendment.

The bactereological blood test provisions on the bill will go into effect immediately after its passage, but the effective date for certificate recording was placed at Jan. 1 next to enable the State Health Department to have the time it requires to set up the necessary machinery.

The measure has been strongly opposed by the Citizens' Medical Reference Bureau and other agencies, and supported by medical and health authorities in the State and by many leading newspapers.

In the Assembly, the Goldberg bill barring detective agencies from functioning as strikebreakers also was passed by unanimous vote. The bill is one of Gov. Herbert L. Lehman's proram measgures.

Labor Act Upheld In Pennsylvania

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 1—Every constitutional objection against the Pennsylvania Labor Relations Board Act stands today overruled by Judge John E. Fox of the Dauphin County Court, who holds that both the Federal and Pennsylvania State Courts have ruled it is within the power of a state legislature to set up administrative boards.

Judge Fox at the same time, in his ruling handed down yesterday, held that the Labor Relations Board had been unfair in its decision against Samuel Spungin, owner of Spungin's Abattoir, Harrisburg, who raised the constitutionality issue, and the Board was reversed in the case.

The dispute was over the discharge of three abattoir workers. The men charged their dismissal was because of their activity in favor of union organization, but Mr. Spungin denied this, declaring the discharges were made because the three workers were insolent and assumed privileges not accorded other employees. The Labor Relations Board ordered Mr. Spungin to reinstate the men with full pay from the day of their dismissal.

Kansas Defeats Query On School Communism

TOPEKA, Kan., March 1 (AP)—The Kansas Senate last night defeated a joint resolution proposing an investigation of alleged Communist activities at the State University at Lawrence. The House had approved the resolution, initiated after Don Henry, University student, was killed while fighting with the Spanish Loyalist Army.

At Lawrence E. H. Lindley, Chancellor of the University said: "The essential information concerning radical activities at K. U. already is in the hands of the Regents' Committee."

Floods Again Menace Los Angeles County

LOS ANGELES, March 1 (AP)—Storm waters rose over large areas of Los Angeles County today in the heaviest flood since the disastrous cloudburst of New Year's Day, 1934. Several hundred homes in the lowlands of Venice, a beach resort, were menaced. Guards ordered residents to be ready to flee.

The County, benefited by a multi-million dollar flood control program, was better able to withstand continued downpours than in 1934, but engineers watched the run-off anxiously. Fearing another landslide at Elysian Park's "moving mountain," police closed Riverside Drive along the Los Angeles river bed.

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Germans in U. S. Ordered By Reich to Quit Bund

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 1—Numerous public innuendoes and privately-conveyed hints to the German Government that National Socialist activities in the United States are distinctly unpopular to the Administration were followed yesterday by a formal assurance to Secretary of State Cordell Hull that German citizens have been ordered by their Government to keep out of German-American organizations in this country.

No formal public protest has ever been lodged with the German Government over the matter. But Secretary Hull has on several occasions made vigorous statements of policy which had obvious reference to the incompatibility of American citizenship with retention of obligations to Germany.

The aspect of National Socialist activity which has caused the most disapproval and resentment in official quarters here has been the reported infiltration of German citizens into the America-Deutsche Volksbund, thereby establishing a contact between American citizens of German extraction and the German National Socialists.

Envoy Calls on Hull

This practice was viewed in some quarters here as a deliberate effort on the part of the German National Socialist Party to establish influence and perhaps even control over the organizations of German-Americans. Repeated claims made in Germany to the loyalty of Germans living abroad have been received as a challenge here. The State Department has never admitted publicly that such expressions have produced diplomatic protests, but the indications are that Secretary Hull has expressed his disapproval to the German Government in strong terms.

Whatever the form of the antecedents, the results were notable yesterday when German Ambassador Hans Dieckhoff called on Secretary Hull at the State Department with the information that all German Nationals resident in this country have been ordered to sever any relations they may have with German-American organizations in this country.

The order read as follows:

Text of Order

On account of numerous inquiries being received from German citizens living in the United States the German Government reiterates that German citizens must not belong to the America-Deutsche Volksbund or the so-substitute organizations of that kind.

German citizens who in ignorance of this standing order have become members of the America-Deutsche Volksbund or the so-called Prospective Citizens League must resign from these organizations at once.

The Bund has been the object of much controversy and criticism here. A move is under way in Congress to subject it to a Congressional investigation to determine whether its activities and purposes are consistent with the obligations of American citizenship.

The State Department makes no official comment on the order, but it can be stated that Secretary Hull has felt that the least the German Government could do would be to disavow publicly any connection with the Bund—which it has now done. Official quarters said it would apply to nearly 500,000 German citizens in the United States. On Feb. 10 the German Government decreed that Nationals abroad must advise German consulates of their movements.

Mexico Plans a 'Home-Coming'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Following the program advocated by President Cardenas on New Year's Day, in which he urged the return of Mexicans living in foreign lands to Mexico, the Secretary of the Interior has called upon the Governors of the States to co-operate with the Federal Government in the repatriation of its citizens.

Writing the Governors, the Secretary of Interior stressed the fact that, next to bringing the Mexicans back to their own country, it is extremely important that they be helped in every possible way to earn a living once they have arrived. Since the repatriation program is intended mainly for unemployed Mexicans living in foreign lands, the Secretary asked the Governors to co-operate in bringing the repatriated Mexican in contact with his possible employers, such as the industrial organizations, the farmers and the private businesses.

The Governors were instructed to set aside lands which could be given to be farmed, supply farmers with credit facilities, and co-operate in establishing for the returned citizen healthful and happy working conditions so that his return to Mexico will be at the same time productive for the country and a means of happiness for himself.

The repatriates, according to the letter of the Secretary of Interior, will be placed in positions which they are best fitted to occupy. Mexican Consuls have been instructed to conduct a census in foreign lands in order to establish definitely the number of Mexicans who wish to return. Also, they will note the capacities and experiences of each individual, stating whether his work has been technical or otherwise, how long he has been out of work, and other such information. With this information at hand, the Secretary said, it will not be difficult to help the returned Mexican to fit snugly into his new environment.

The Government, however, will not stop when it has helped the prodigal to find work. Even after the citizen has been helped to stand on his own feet, he will remain under the "protection of the Government," the Secretary of Interior told the Governors. The Government, he said, feels the responsibility of looking after these returned citizens until they shall have actually become reincorporated in their country.

Boys' Haven Is Saving Boys

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 1—Serving today as a model for boys' clubs throughout the East, the Boys' Haven of Allentown, Pa., has become the subject of inquiries from sociologists in all parts of the country.

Established in Allentown's downtown section at a time when there was an epidemic of crime among boys and young men, the Haven has aided in reducing juvenile delinquency by almost 100 per cent in three years.

First step in organization was taken when B. Robert Rhedans noticed court calendars jammed through juvenile depredations, and advanced the idea that recreation and cultural and vocational programs must be taken to those unable to participate in them otherwise because of the economic circumstances of their families.

With the co-operation of the Police Department, Mr. Rhedans rented a small room and began his work. Rapid recession of crime figures in the area soon enlisted the aid of public-spirited men, and larger quarters were rented.

Today Boys' Haven in Allentown is a three-story structure with almost 2000 boys taking advantage of its facilities. There is an up-to-date gymnasium in the basement, a recreation room for older boys on the first floor, another on the second floor, a library of 6000 books and vocational departments.

The vocational departments include an electrical shop, woodworking shop, model airplane building plant, chemistry department, and an art and journalism department. Twice monthly the boys publish their own journal.

Dividends in the form of better boys in the neighborhood are the reason for the contributions of Allentown business men, according to E. T. Satchell, chairman of the Haven board of trustees.

"Today we have a real record," said Mr. Satchell. "Where three years ago 82 boys—age 14 to 18—in the area we serve were in the courts on major charges, 1937 saw only four of them before the judges."

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The Shelton provides its guests with "added attractions", at no added cost, among them are the famous Shelton swimming pool, gymnasium, library and solarium.
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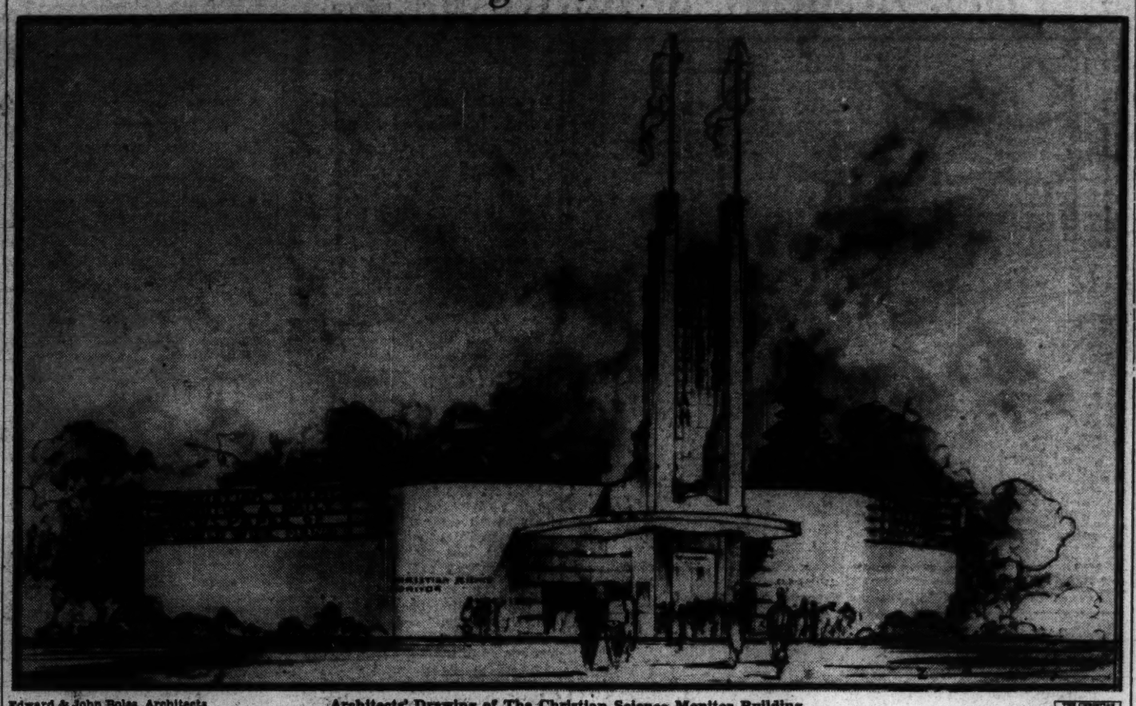
Monitor Building for San Francisco Fair



Edward & John Bolles, Architects — Architects' Drawing of The Christian Science Monitor Building

Monitor Building Planned For San Francisco Fair

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—To house the largest newspaper exhibit at the 1939 San Francisco World's Fair—A Pageant of the Pacific—a $27,500 building for The Christian Science Monitor is being erected through the co-ordinated activities of some 271 Christian Science Churches and Societies in California.

Floyd C. Shank, Chairman of the Executive Committee for Christian Science Activities at The Golden Gate International Exposition, announced recently that an "L" shaped plot of ground at one of the most prominent intersections in the fairgrounds had been secured, and plans for the building had been completed. The fair opens Feb. 18, 1939, and closes Dec. 2 the same year.

Mr. Shank said the building would serve to emphasize to the reading public the aims of The Christian Science Monitor and its desire for cleanness and fairness in the news it prints; to show the features of the paper which differentiate it from other newspapers; to show its unusual coverage of national and international news through its own correspondents; and to give an idea of its international circulation.

Building Plans

This building is said by its architects, Edward and John Bolles, of San Francisco, to be entirely different in design and structure from Monitor Buildings at any of the other expositions.

Two 70-foot towers will dominate the building while between them at the base will be an eight-by-ten foot opaque plate glass screen for the projection, from within, of full pages or feature sections of the Monitor. It will also be possible to flash on this screen reports of the day's news as gathered by staff correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor the world over.

The display will work automatically with slides or films and will increase the size of an ordinary letter on a newsprint page up to about five-sixteenths of an inch. The mechanism, known as a "Balopticon" will enable those who might not go inside the building to become more familiar with the make-up and features of the paper.

Interior of Building

Inside the building visitors to the Fair will find an information desk, commanding a full view of the exhibits, and should the Reading Room be combined with this building instead of in the tentatively planned Hall of Religion, space in one wing has been provided.

At the other end of the exhibition hall an electrically illuminated fountain will be installed.

Garden Is Planned

There is also a conference room offices, and necessary service facilities. As to exhibit space there is room for photo murals, uninterrupted wall space, cases, shallow partitioned recesses, and provision for other display schemes to give diversity to a changing chain of exhibits.

Inside the "L," at the angle and into the back court, is a garden where visitors may stop to rest, and should the Reading Room be placed in the proposed Hall of Religion that space would also be used as garden.

The color of the building will blend with the color pattern designated by the Fair officials, which is said to be of certain warm pastels.

Maximum of Display

The architects say, "The design has been conceived for economy of construction, and to give the maximum of display—exterior and interior. The signs on the exteriors will be in silhouette and will be illuminated at night by concealed lights. At any exposition there is a large percentage of visitors who must be reached by outdoor advertising, and this building offers as much of that as is possible and still remain within the confines of the dignity of this exhibit."

The flag poles, towering more than 70 feet, will be used for streamers and banners on State and National days designated by the Exposition Company. Total size of this centrally located lot is about 8,000 square feet. In the fairground plot it is known as "the southwest corner of Block 34-D."

Members of the Executive Committee for Christian Science Activities at The Golden Gate International Exposition have their headquarters at 166 Geary Street in San Francisco. Room 168.

Members of this committee are: Floyd C. Shank, San Francisco, chairman; Joe N. Barndollar, Oakland, vice-chairman; Lt. Col. Charles F. Wieland, Berkeley; I. Guy Burks, Oakland; Mrs. Amelia MacConaughey, Alameda; William J. Traner, San Francisco, and Sidney S. Atkind, San Francisco. To carry on its business this committee will be incorporated as a non-profit organization.

Hope of Hawaiian Statehood Seen in Report to Congress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU—The report filed in Congress by the Joint Committee on Statehood for Hawaii is regarded here as a reassuring milepost indicating the territory's campaign for equal treatment is being conducted along the right route.

The report represents the summary of findings by the Congressional Committee which visited Hawaii in October, 1937, to examine the Territory's right to statehood. Although the Committee recommended that statehood be postponed until some future time when a plebiscite may be taken on the subject, the congressmen accompanied this recommendation with several constructive suggestions which will guide legislators seeking to realign and strengthen the Territory's governmental structure.

Of these suggestions the ones regarded as most likely to be considered in next sessions of the Territorial Legislature are:

1. Reapportionment of the Territorial Legislature by redistricting the entire Territory to provide better proportionate representation.
2. Establishment of a department of labor and the formulation of a definite albor policy by the Territorial Government.
3. Establishment of a governmental agency to co-ordinate and encourage independent farming activities.
4. A broad survey of the whole subject of homesteading in Hawaii.
5. Continued liberal support by the Legislature of the educational system in the islands, and the additional appropriation of funds where needed for vocational and technical schools.

Gratifying to Hawaii's business interest, particularly the sugar producers who have frequently complained of what they regard as discriminatory legislation by Congress in favor of mainland growers, was the following summarizing recommendation:

"That the people of Hawaii be assured of the continued interest of Congress in their progress under the American Flag; that as fellow citizens they be assured of the same treatment as the people of the several states; that the status of Hawaii as an integral part of the Union and an incorporated Territory of the United States be recognized in all national legislation; that its industries and products receive the same treatment accorded those of any other part of the Nation; and that its people be reassured that the established practice of the United States, as repeatedly affirmed in the platforms of both national parties and carried out in practice by Federal Government, of granting the largest degree of local self government to its territories, will continue, until such time as the question of statehood may be re-examined."

Ohio's Governor Faces Crisis

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 1 (AP)—Gov. Martin L. Davey came today to perhaps the most serious crisis in his political career.

Ostensibly desirous of a third term which might stamp him as presidential timber in 1940, Ohio's Chief Executive fought to quell a movement designed, he said, to destroy him politically.

Power to stop the movement—an Ohio Senate investigation of alleged graft in the State Government—lay in the hands of the House of Representatives. And to the House the Governor appealed, in effect, for help.

As the House prepared to act on a Senate-approved resolution which would continue the two-month-old investigation indefinitely, Governor Davey asked for a "fair inquiry." The Senate investigation is a "Russian inquisition . . . to which I do everlastingly object," the Governor told the House of Representatives.

Everything else in the Legislature was overshadowed by the question of continuing the inquiry, which has produced sensational testimony and charges of graft, corruption and waste, resulting in petitions for removal of the Governor.

King Zog's Sisters Come to See U. S.

NEW YORK, March 1 (AP)—Three Royal Princesses of Albania who look like the stars of a Graustarkian light opera shrugged their shoulders at romance and frivolity today and started with serious mein to see America.

American Girl Scouts, American up-to-date cities, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Yellowstone Park were what appealed to Myseyen, Maxhide and Ruhie, sisters of King Zog, ruler of a kingdom in the Balkans.

The Princesses chose to spend their first evening in New York at a quiet diner in the royal suite at the Ritz.

"There is no motive in our trip, except a friendly curiosity. We are tourists on vacation," they said. They stood in a line, in one of their two living rooms at the hotel suite formerly occupied by the Grand Duke Alexander of Russia and the Prince of Monaco, and gave the military salute of Albania—a sweep of the right arm and hand across the chest, palm downward, looking as if they might suddenly sing the Gilbert and Sullivan air:

"Three little maids from school are we,
Filled to the brim with girlish glee."

"If time and weather permit," they said, "we should like to visit Yellowstone Park and see how it compares with the scenery of Albania. But we have no definite plans about anything."

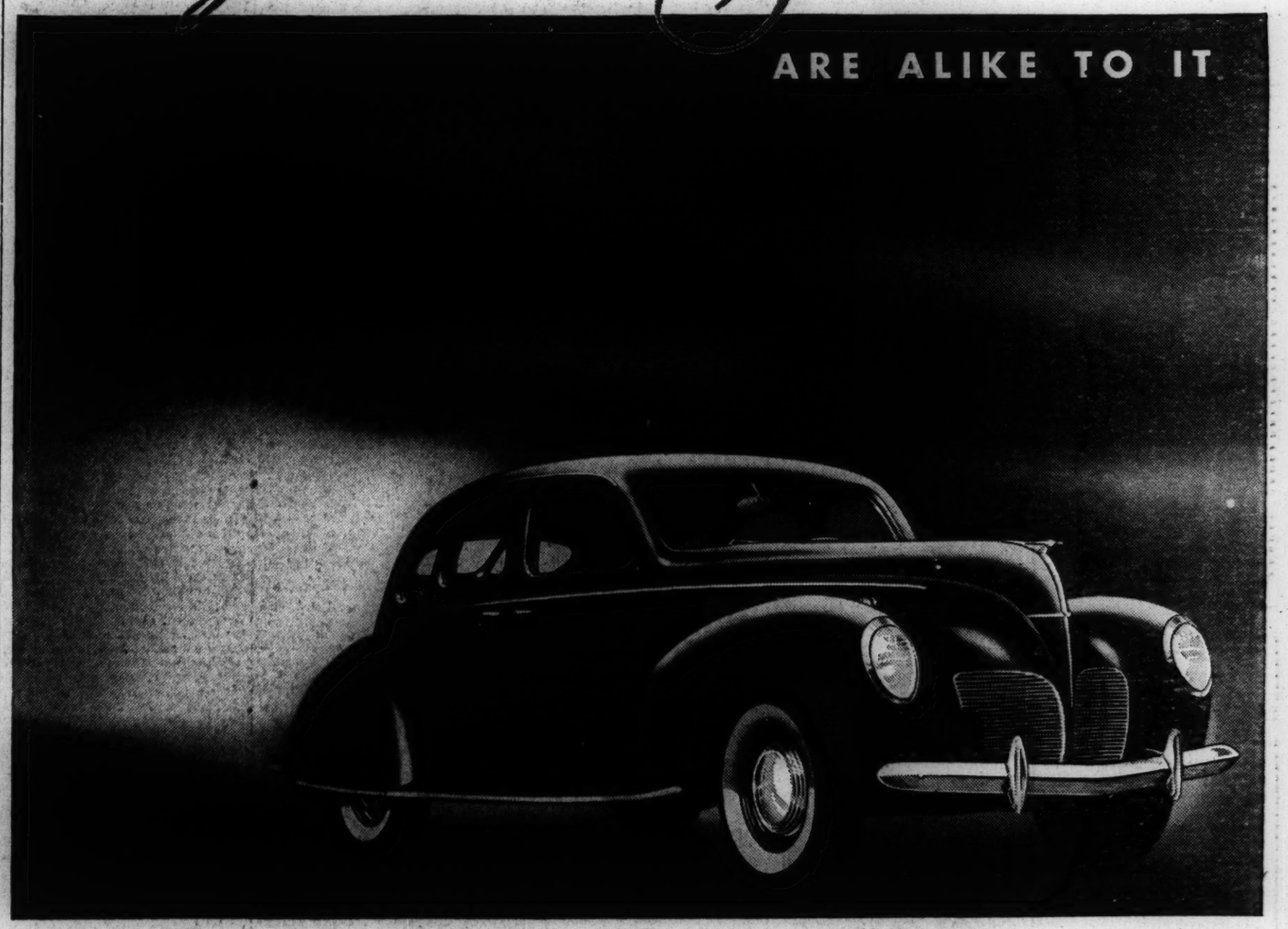
King Zog is engaged to be married in May to the Countess Geraldine Apponyi, whose mother was Gladys Virginia Stewart of New York. The three Princesses plan to return before the wedding.

Annual $7,000 Salary Abolished as a Worry

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 1 (AP)—The Common Council considered today a resolution to abolish the salary of a $7,000-a-year job, for which Andrew S. Butler, Parks Commissioner, said he would accept at only $1 a year.

Appointed Jan. 1, Mr. Butler announced he would return to the City $6,999 of the salary. Yesterday he learned that he would have to pay income tax—some $360—on the full amount, just the same. Coming to his rescue, George W. Wanamaker, Council President, drew up a resolution to abolish the salary.

Rough road and Smooth ARE ALIKE TO IT.



ALMOST any car will ride well on a concrete highway. The true test of comfort and ease of driving is the bad road-worn macadam, pitty asphalt, gravel, ruts, chuck-holes, twisting curves. And it is right here that the Lincoln-Zephyr is most appreciated. Its unique design means that comfort and safety for every passenger are built into it.

In all closed types, body and frame are a single welded, rigid unit, fashioned of trusses like a bridge of steel. Passengers ride "amidships" in a compartment of steel—their weight and the car's weight balanced on soft transverse springs 136 inches apart. The body is wide. Visibility is great. Center of gravity is low. Riding is steady. You proceed without strain at a swift and even pace.

On all roads, bad or good, the smooth, powerful V-12 engine sweeps you forward. Its performance is a constant source of pleasure to owners. And so is its economy. Because of advanced designing and the high ratio of horsepower to car weight, these twelve cylinders are thrifty. Owners report from 14 to 18 miles to the gallon.

A drive in the Lincoln-Zephyr will bring you up to date in your motoring knowledge. There are six body types from which to choose, including two lively convertibles. Each is evidence that this modern "twelve" at medium price is still the only car of its kind at any price! Lincoln Motor Company, builders of Lincoln V-12 and Lincoln-Zephyr V-12 motor cars.

Prices begin at $1295, delivered at Detroit factory. State and federal taxes extra. The Sedan (illustrated above with white side-wall tires) is $1395, delivered at Detroit factory.

LINCOLN-ZEPHYR V-12

Commons Vote Backs Halifax In Foreign Secretaryship

(Continued from Page 1)

to query the Italians about the reported use of their arms in the Insurgents' recapture of Teruel.

Changes in the League

Of the League of Nations, Prime Minister Chamberlain said he hoped "it could be reconstituted" so that it could operate "as originally intended." He indicated that by this he was referring to further additions of its membership. The statement was regarded as contrasting with his declaration last Tuesday that the League as a shield against aggression was a delusion.

The debate revived, through questions of two Labor members, Mr. Arthur Henderson and Mr. Emanuel Shinwell, questions of the method by which the Prime Minister received advice of Italian willingness to negotiate with London, which Mr. Eden, the retiring Foreign Secretary, charged had not been made available to him.

Mr. Lloyd George had been first to draw fire from the Prime Minister on this question last Tuesday. On that occasion Mr. Chamberlain said, "Unofficially Count Grandi communicated the contents of the telegram early on Sunday morning." Later on he said, "On Sunday morning I received through a friend who knew Count Grandi an intimation that he had received a favorable reply."

Questioned on Grandi Incident

Last night Mr. Henderson asked the identity of this "friend."

"I cannot see," replied Mr. Chamberlain, "that it matters in the least."

"Are we to understand," asked Mr. Shinwell, "that the identity of the person concerned is known only to the Prime Minister himself?"

Mr. Chamberlain's answer only increased the mystery.

"It is not even known to me," he said. "I only guessed at it."

Opportunity for Churchill

The debate on Lord Halifax's appointment provided Mr. Winston Churchill with a role, which he apparently immensely enjoyed, of a candid critic of both sides.

"Why cry for the moon, when you have the sun?" he asked the Opposition, deriding their contention over the inavailability of Lord Halifax to the Commons, when they can direct their questions directly to the Prime Minister who is regarded as the final arbiter of Britain's present "realistic" foreign policy.

But Mr. Churchill then criticized the Chamberlain policy as an "unpromising experiment" and belittled the ability of the Cabinet members to carry it through.

Schools

(Continued from Page 1)

to parochial and private school aid in the 300-page report.

One occurring on page 24 states: "In view of its terms of reference, the committee has given only a limited amount of attention to private education. To complete the picture of elementary and secondary education in the United States, however, it should be said that in 1933-34 there were about 12,000 private elementary and secondary schools in this country. Nearly two thirds were controlled by the (Roman) Catholic Church, and about one sixth are under other church auspices. Private schools enroll about one tenth of the total number of high school pupils. In general, these schools meet standards set by public authorities. Most states recognize the public service they are rendering by granting tax exemption to such of them as are non-profit making in character."

Terms Are Defined

And on page 128, where specific Federal aid proposals are being outlined, the Committee says:

"Except as specified in the next paragraph, general aid should be available only to public elementary and secondary schools; for purposes of Federal aid distribution, the states should be responsible for determining what schools are public.

"Such portions of the general aid as may be allocated in the joint plans to the purchase of reading materials, transportation, and scholarships should be made available so far as Federal legislation is concerned for the benefit of pupils in both public and in non-public schools. Local public schools receiving Federal aid should be authorized to make their health and welfare services available to pupils in non-public schools. The conditions under which health and welfare services and aid for reading materials, transportation and scholarships should be available for pupils in privately controlled schools should be determined by the states or by the local school jurisdictions receiving the grants if the states so determine."

These two sections were inserted to appease the Rev. Mr. Johnson. But evidently from the protests evoked at the N. E. A. convention at Atlantic City, they are not acceptable to many educators who look upon them as inimical to the long-established principle of absolute separation of church and state in this country.

Members of the Committee point out that such aid as they have recommended would go to pupils in parochial schools and not to the schools themselves.

Plato: Academy to Revive Ideals

Site of philosopher's school in Athens is being excavated and world 'koinon,' dedicated to study of world problems is planned there.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Site of Plato Academy Excavations in Athens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS—An Academy to revive the Platonic ideal and to unite, irrespective of race and creed, those who are studying to solve the problems of humanity, is to be erected on the ruins of the School where more than 2,300 years ago Plato expounded his philosophy.

Parts of this original Academy have recently been excavated through the interest of Mr. Pan Aristophron, architect and business man of this city.

The plan for reviving the Platonic ideal came to Mr. Aristophron through his contact with a student of the classics.

This student told Mr. Aristophron he was disturbed by the dangerous turn which he considered contemporary politics were taking, and which he held contributed so much to the misery and discord of the human race.

Diversity of Doctrine

Multiplicity of religious sects, he said, and conflicts arising from diversity of doctrine, have added to the difficulties of human society, preventing the Gospel from bringing peace to the nations and inspiring man with high ideals. This decline, he added, proceeded from the gulf which had opened between the church and natural science, but not between religion and natural science, which in his opinion, formed the two focal points of all creative power and happiness.

"Alas for mankind if it travels on the powerful wings of natural science alone," the student added.

The philosopher advised Mr. Aristophron to study Plato for the solution of these vital problems. But he stressed that all beautiful ideas, goodness, light, love, brotherhood, and so forth, would become incomprehensible without linking them up with the teachings of Christianity.

Mr. Aristophron was impressed and applied himself to the study of Plato as a field of hidden treasure. He believed that from the ruins of Plato's Academy would germinate a new world of co-operation. In 1929 he was officially authorized to excavate the site of the Academy. In view of his studies of classical literature he was able to locate the site of the famous institution, which, according to ancient authors, was situated at the north-west of Athens.

Ancient Academy

The Academy is thought to have been originally a park surrounded by an enclosure built in 525 B. C. and later parcelled with splendid walks. In the garden was a gymnasium for the Athenian youth.

The Academy became famous after Plato founded his philosophical school. After 900 years this was first destroyed by Sylla and then wholly suppressed by the Emperor Justinian in 529 A. D.

In three years Mr. Aristophron succeeded in bringing to light a building with colonnades which is identified with the Gymnasium of the Academy where Plato first established his university. The columns of the gymnasium are thought to have been of wood because the quadrilateral bases are of Poros stone which could not have supported heavy marble columns.

Mr. Aristophron discovered also the Peribolos or enclosure of the garden measuring 1,650 feet as well as the ancient street from Athens to the Academy.

The Greek Government, recognizing the great importance of these discoveries for Greece and the whole world, has agreed to finance the enterprise by an annual grant of 3,000,000 drachmas ($30,000).

The whole area covered by the grounds of the Academy and its immediate surroundings are to be cleared of their modern buildings.

Program Outlined

In speaking of his aims, Mr. Aristophron explained that in ancient times there existed in Greece "koinons" or unions of individuals or of groups, at which representatives of various Greek communes came together to discuss problems of vital interest. The new Koinon, he said, which it is proposed to build on the ruins of Plato's Academy, is, however, to be quite different in its aim and scope; it is to comprise representatives from all parts of the civilized world; national academies, universities, scientific bodies and organizations, in fact all who are willing to devote themselves to the study of humanity's problems will be welcomed as members. The issues will be wholly free from politics.

Japanese Gains in Canada Face Investigation at Ottawa

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, March 1—Promises by the Mackenzie King Government to investigate Japanese penetration of the British Columbia fishing industries, and to continue a vigorous watch for Japanese illegally entering Canada, appear to have stilled temporarily British Columbia's demands for more drastic action against Japanese activities on Canada's Pacific Coast.

Debate has been adjourned on the Neill bill, submitted by A. W. Neill, British Columbia Independent, which would ban virtually all Japanese immigration to Canada. Discussion appears to have been ended for this session.

At the same time Thomas Reid, British Columbia Liberal, has announced that he will not press to a vote his resolution to eliminate Japanese from the British Columbia fishing industry. The Minister of Fisheries, J. E. Michaud, has the problem under review now, Mr. Reid has been told, and the Government has sufficient authority under the Fisheries Act to curtail Japanese fishing if it wishes.

Watched by Ottawa

Japanese West Coast penetration has not gone unwatched by Ottawa, informed sources reveal. Intelligence officers have fairly accurate knowledge of the distribution of Japanese fishing boats, and of what timber and mining areas have been acquired.

Some 30,000 Japanese are believed to be in British Columbia now, having increased rapidly from 22,205 in 1931. But their high birth rate, not immigration, is declared to be primarily responsible. Prime Minister Mackenzie King, during the Commons debate, pointed out that under the present "gentlemne's agreement" with Japan, immigration was limited to 150 a year, and had averaged 81 annually for the past five years.

British Columbia's demands, it now appears, have every sympathy at Ottawa. But the Mackenzie King Ministry takes the position that this is not the time to offend a sensitive Oriental nation by officially slamming the immigration door in its face.

Illegal Entry Charged

Yet this stand is not expected to end West Coast agitation against Japanese penetration, which is as strong this year as at any time in history. Reports of illegal entry continue. Capt. MacGregor Macintosh, Conservative member of the Provincial Legislature, asserts that new faces are constantly appearing among the Japanese in his constituency, and that he is informed that 40 arrived from a Japanese "floating cannery."

He recommended an immediate census of all Japanese in British Columbia, plus a requirement that henceforth, all aliens in Canada be required to carry registration papers listing name, residence and occupation. However, the Provincial Government has no proofs of illegal immigration, but merely wants Federal assurance on this point.

Japanese already legally in Canada would have been affected by the Reid resolution calling for the gradual elimination of Japanese from the British Columbia fishing industry. This elimination would today have been an accomplished fact, Mr. Reid told the House of Commons, if a Royal Commission recommendation of 1922 had been carried out. The 1922 recommendation proposed action gradually, over a five-year period. But suits brought by Orientals against the Fisheries Department tied its hands. Then, after the Federal Parliament had come to the rescue with new authority, the Department failed to act, he said. As a result, Mr. Reid declared, 618 more Japanese fishermen were licensed in 1937 than in 1927.

Mining and Lumbering

Equally disturbing to British Columbians is increased Japanese participation in West Coast mining and lumbering. As much as 500,000,000 board feet of raw timber are slated for exportation to pulp mills in Japan, from lands which Japanese interests control through corporations manned by Canadians.

Only the Federal Government could halt export of the logs, for the land is "Crown-granted" to its present owners. West Coast interests would remind Ottawa that it is a Canadian policy to export as few products in a raw state as possible, since that means just so much less employment for Canadian labor.

Canadian-born Japanese are seriously concerned at this continuing agitation. In a recent letter to British Columbia newspapers, they declare they are loyal Canadians, that they take no unfair advantages and that their living standards are equal to those of the white population. Provincial officials admit they co-operate readily with white farmers in marketing schemes, and they are regarded as excellent farmers.

But the objection raised is that they cannot be assimiliated. The Ottawa Government may hesitate to take action that would offend Japan in these critical days. But Vancouver is considering new license restrictions on Japanese business, and Opposition legislators say they will propose at the next Provincial session new laws which would prevent Orientals from increasing ownership or leaseeship of farms. The whole subject, it is expected, will be thrashed out anew when the Provincial Legislature meets in the autumn.

Italy Limits Hands-Off Spain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 1—The Spanish Non-Intervention Committee has run against a new snag—this time owing to Britain's having accepted an Italian reservation on the question of land control which the French feel gives an inadmissible advantage to the Insurgents.

Under the British plan land frontier control was to be reimposed simultaneously with the restoration of full sea control. Italy, however, when notifying Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain of the acceptance of the latest British proposal for the synchronization of the withdrawal of volunteers and the granting of belligerent rights, made a reservation to the effect that land control only should be restored when the withdrawal of volunteers begins. Mr Chamberlain agreed.

The French say adoption of the Italian reservation would mean a period of at least six weeks during which the land frontier would be hermitically sealed, while Italy would be still free to pour in supplies for Gen. Francisco Franco by the sea. They have accordingly notified the British Government that they cannot concur in the Italian reservation. It is understood that the Soviet Union supports the French view.

Spain Widens Draft

MADRID, March 1 (AP)—Government Spain drafted youths of 19 and men of 30 today to increase its army from an estimated 650,000 to a possible 780,000.

All classes between 19 and 30 previously had been brought into service. The 30-year-old class was ordered to report with uniforms, blankets and eating utensils, and, in view of previous training, probably will go into service in a few days.

The 19-year-old recruits will be sent to training camps to be ready for fighting in about six months.

About 25 persons moved from the American Embassy today when it was closed to non-Government employees. Most of the group were servants of former American residents, who left about 15 months ago. The move was dictated by a shortage of food, under new regulations whereby persons living in embassies are not permitted any special privileges. There now remain in the Embassy about 25 clerks and servants.

American Nations Urged To Form Own 'League'

WASHINGTON, March 1 (AP)—Pan American Union officials said today the Dominican and Colombian Governments had jointly proposed establishment of an Inter-American League of Nations.

The preamble of the proposal denounced war and urged the formation of a strong League of American nations, the officials said.

A joint report on the plan was delivered to the Pan American Union by Colombian Minister Miguel Lopez Pumarejo and Dominican Chargé d'Affaires Emilo Garcia Godoy. The report will be submitted to the eighth Pan American Conference to be held in December, 1938, at Lima, Peru.

Austrian Heimwehr Revived

GRAZ, Austria, March 1 (AP)—Veterans of Austria's disbanded Fascist Army, the Heimwehr, decided today to revive their organization to meet what they regarded as a national Socialist menace to Austria's independence.

Heimwehr Blackshirt leaders made their decision in a conference here as the Austrian Army and police stood by for action after balking incipient plans for a National Socialist march on Vienna.

Austrian Fatherland Front circles reported meanwhile that Premier Mussolini of Italy had sent a special envoy to Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg with the assurance that Italy, as in the past, upholds the Independence of Austria.

Count Barthold Stuergkh, former Heimwehr member and now Lieutenant-Governor of Styria Province, called the Heimwehr conference at this provincial metropolis which has been a center of National Socialism.

It was disclosed that the Heimwehr did "not plan immediate revival of military features of its organization, which once was the private army of Prince Ernst Rüdiger von Starhemberg.

The Blackshirts said they would confine themselves at present to "energetic political action."

Prince Starhemberg, who still was abroad, apparently played no part in the Heimwehr action. But in Vienna, Major Emil Fey, former Vienna Heimwehr chieftain, said Chancellor Schuschnigg had been informed of the Heimwehr plans.

National Socialists here, closely watched by police and soldiers, did not attempt further demonstrations, but issued a handbill declaring that the Austrian Government had had to send troops to keep order because "we have proved the Styrian Executive, police and even Styrian soldiers are behind us."

'For Austria' Meetings

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, March 1—The Austrian Government organ, the Welt Blatt, today announced that the Fatherland Front will hold 3,000 patriotic meetings throughout the country under slogan "Schuschnigg for Austria."

Their purpose is to combat National Socialist propaganda. Since the National Socialists have been assured of equal rights, and since the Police Minister favors them they also may hold meetings. For a week they have already dominated Austria's second city, Graz, and shown themselves much stronger in Linz than the Roman Catholic clericals.

Since they are also strong at Innsbruck, Salzburg and other places the problem of maintaining order arises. If the Fatherland Front carries out its announced program, Sunday will be looked upon as a sort of popular plebiscite.

Threat to Liberty Seen in Michigan Medical Statutes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LANSING, Mich.—Threats to individual freedom from coercion, if not compulsion, are seen by proponents of medical liberty in several recent developments in Michigan in the field of medical legislation and Health Department activity.

One act passed by the last State Legislature extended the State Health Commissioner's powers to deal with cases of tuberculosis. It empowers the Commissioner to investigate such cases and initiate Probate Court proceedings to hospitalize any patient judged "unable or unwilling to conduct himself and to live in such manner as not to expose members of his family or household or other persons with whom he may be associated to danger of infection."

While Dr. Don W. Gudakunst, State Health Commissioner, declares he does not intend to enforce the law except in the rare cases where tuberculosis patients deliberately expose others to contagion, and while his intentions are not questioned, it is pointed out that the law does make it possible to compel a person to enter a hospital when he does not want such medical surroundings. None could be compelled to take medical treatment, but it is held that the element of coercion, even if not intentional, would be particularly present in a hospital.

Threat of Coercion

Dr. Gudakunst promises that with observance of "common sense" rules a patient may remain in his own home with his family without interference, but it still is held by those who regard the situation objectively that under the law a more drastic practice is possible, and that the mere expressed intention of the present Commissioner does not provide the protection from the compulsion which is here possible by law, and the possible coercion which might exist even without strict enforcement.

It is pointed out that not only the patient but all those by whom he is surrounded may prefer other than medical attention. Even under such circumstances the law, it is held, still would allow court action to compel hospitalization.

Attention also is currently attracted to an intensive health education campaign sponsored by the State Health Department. The program is being carried on through the schools and involves use of the radio and newspapers to make the message, according to Dr. Gudakunst, more effective and appealing. The main purpose, it is announced, is to educate the public to "the need and value of medical services in times of health as well as sickness."

State Medicine Opposed

While Dr. Gudakunst opposes so-called state or socialized medicine, he declares "it is the task of the state health department, the philanthropic foundations developed for health promotion, and the organizations of practicing professional people to devise some way for giving medical service to those who are not now getting it."

It also is the purpose of the campaign, Dr. Gudakunst says, to establish greater facilities for treatment and provide methods of payment for such services, "dependent upon the economic status of the recipient."

While compulsion is not involved in this educational campaign, such intense appeals, especially when directed at school children, it is claimed by critics, tend to influence action and thinking in such a way as to constitute in effect a degree of coercion. Anything done by public officials carries always with it this element of coercion, it is held, for such action is looked upon as having the law behind it.

Among the other acts passed by the last Legislature were the so-called basic science law, designed to regulate the practice of healing, but which exempts "all who confine their ministrations to . . . prayer, and without the use of material remedies"; a law providing for medical examination for persons applying for marriage licenses, but which does not compel treatment; and an act permitting the teaching of sex hygiene in the public schools, but which contains a provision that children whose parents object thereto may be excused without penalty of grades or graduation.

British Board Starts Inquiry To Find Arabian Peace Basis

The News

LONDON, March 1 (AP)—Sir John Woodhead, veteran Civil Service official, yesterday was named to head a new Royal Commission to study a proposal to partition Palestine.

Sir John, for 34 years connected with Civil Service in India, will look into technical questions raised by the proposal to divide Palestine into Arab and Jewish states and a British mandated territory to cover Jerusalem, Bethlehem and other Holy places.

The Background

JERUSALEM (AP)—Slow moving but relentless Britain again is trying to bring peace to the turbulent Holy Land.

The new Commission of Inquiry named in London will conduct a long and exhaustive survey to determine what causes trouble between Jews and Arabs in Palestine and what can be done.

Arabic-Jewish fighting has become complicated by the renewed campaign by Italy and Germany to make Fascist influence effective in the Holy Land.

Terrorism, however, has been going on openly and secretly for many months, and last September the British took definite action. The Arab Higher Committee was declared illegal and its members exiled or deported. Then a reinforced British Army stepped in. Sir Charles Tegart, who put down terrorists in India, reorganized and strengthened the police, but still the terror continued.

The current phase is the third in a cycle which started April 19, 1936, with a massacre in Jaffa and reached its peak when the newly created Arab Higher Committee called a general strike on April 22.

In the following six months, casualties ran into the thousands, mostly Arabs, and loss to taxpayers was estimated at more than $17,000,000.

In November of that year, a British Royal Commission came to Palestine to investigate, and the second phase of terror started with assassination of Arab leaders and attacks on villages.

Many hillmen, who had joined in the first terror, discovered that their secret funds had stopped, and they returned to their homes and peaceful work. Villagers returned to their orange groves. Palestine was quiet again.

Terrorists Quieted

The peace, however, was short. Individuals carried the class-race war to their enemies during political negotiations, while a Royal Commission compiled its report.

Then British patience became exhausted. An assassin shot Lewis Yelland Andrews, Assistant District Commissioner of Palestine. The British conducted extensive raids, deposed Arab leaders and stilled the hand of the terrorist.

The third cycle started. Arms and men flowed over the northern border, new leaders formed a rebel army, and armed bands roved the hills again. Public stores were raided for rifles and dynamite. Late last year the Jews started using fire arms on a large scale in reprisals against Arabs.

Arabs have been without a public leader since Haj Amin Husseini, the Moslem Grand Mufti, fled from the Mosque of Omar to Beirut, and the leading members of the forceful Arab High Committee went with him. They have condoned the terrorism.

The National Defense (Nashashibi) Party, opposed to the Mufti, remained. It has the confidence of a great section of the Arab masses and is tolerated by the British. Its leaders declare they will not retreat from certain basic demands including:

Establishment of an Arab sovereign state in Palestine and the guarantee by treaty with the British of rights of minorities (Jews).

Granting of pro rata representation to all in Palestine in establishment of a Legislative Council.

Maintaining the present ratio of 65-35 between Arabs and Jews.

While the stand of the party is not considered a retreat from demands made by the Mufti before the 1936 outbreak, many believe it is a milder approach to the problem.

Federation Proposed

From Beirut has come still another plan, believed sponsored by Arabs with interests outside Palestine. It proposed an alliance between all Arab states, forming a loose federation bound by treaties. It would include Iraq, Syria, Lebanon, Palestine, Saudi Arabia and Trans-Jordan.

The Government would be along the lines of the United States, with each state ruling itself internally and having representatives in the Federal Government at Baghdad.

The idea of a Jewish National Home would have to be abandoned, but Jews would be allowed to enter the states and become citizens.

Most Arabs are fighting the British partition plan, and the Jews have reserved decision.

Jews complain of the temporary British measure of slowing down Jewish immigration, and they contend that the British should rush through their plan because the insecurity caused by delay and terrorism has weakened the economic structure of the country. Jews say they are willing to confer with the Arabs to discuss a settlement, but the Arabs must first agree to acceptance of the Jewish National Home.

Italy's interest in the Near East is of long standing. Germany's is of recent origin. Great Britain longer than either has sought to dominate this part of the world. As far back as 1926, Italy replaced Britain in the favor of nearby Yemen's fiery Iman Yehia and signed treaties covering commerce and non-aggression. The Iman was anxious for protection, it was said, because of the constant rivalry of his British controlled neighbor, Abdul Ibn Saud, King of Saudi Arabia, and recently the Iman signed a new set of pacts with Il Duce's representatives. Italy has presented her case in Palestine and surrounding countries in at least three ways:

Pro-Italian broadcasts from Rome and Bari in Arabic.

Training and travel for Arab youths in Italy at a nominal cost.

Liberal expenditures for advertising and publicity in Arab newspapers.

Bari broadcasts were so offensive to the British that the British Broadcasting Corporation inaugurated a program from Daventry, England, to give "unbiased news reports" in Arabic.

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Education and Delinquency: Responsibilities Are Defined

(Continued from Page 1)

erly fulfilling its role as a crime prevention agency. The trouble is, he added, with mass education and the failure to devise methods to meet individual needs.

"If men now in prison," said Mr. Lawes, "had been given special aptitude tests while in school and trained for the type of work for which they showed some inclination many would now be social assets instead of social liabilities. For when men are properly prepared to meet the demands of modern economic competition the possibility of their becoming delinquent diminishes.

"Visits to homes at frequent intervals, inducing boys to join youth groups and securing the co-operation of religious leaders may be of paramount importance in redirecting the potential delinquent. Expanding the schools' present sphere of activity to include co-operation with boys' groups and other social agencies has within it possibilities of immense social value. It is one of the greatest unused opportunities of our educational system."

Mr. Lawes criticized educators for clinging to the idea that cramming data into the minds of students is the important thing to the exclusion of vocational and character training. This, he asserted, forces prisons to assume a role that should have been the primary concern of the schools in the first place. Prison training has the added difficulty that a convict knows beforehand that most avenues of employment will be barred to him upon his release. Private industry and the state have a responsibility for giving some assurance that employment for the released prisoner is possible, he asserted. The public should realize, he added, that general unemployment has led to a great increase in the number of first offenders now in prison.

A group of educators participated in the discussion recommending procedures for crime prevention education. James Marshall, Vice-president of the Board of Education, New York City, stated that a two year study of maladjustment and delinquency has shown that the curriculum must be fitted to the child through greater individualization, and the further recognition that there may be more important learning than subjects, facts, and rules.

The first thing, Mr. Marshall said, is for the schools to relax, to throw out of the window most of the textbooks now in use and substitute living classroom situations, club work, discussions, arts and crafts, and then capitalize on the specific interest that each child shows.

Education's First Aim

John A. Sexson, Superintendent of schools, Pasadena, Calif., recommended courses to prepare both boys and girls for home and family responsibilities, marks to emphasize individual groups rather than success in competition with others, and promotion in terms of the best interests of the students.

W. Carson Ryan, Jr., of the Carnegie Foundation, New York City, named visiting teachers or school social workers as the most important activity that education now has for the cure and prevention of delinquency. Harold Elmer Barnes of Auburn, N. Y., stated that it is not sufficient to prepare youth for a job, but that he must be shown that work is right and respectable. N. L. Engelhardt of Teachers' College, Columbia University, urged that educators co-operate with penologists locally to solve their common problems.

E. E. Oberholtzer, Superintendent of Schools, Houston, Texas, presenting the 1938 Yearbook on Youth Education, and Edwin A. Lee, Director of the National Occupational Conference, New York City, emphasized the importance of guidance programs in schools. Dr. Lee criticized educators "in high places" for attacking such activities, saying, "I, too, would fill the minds of children with their heritage of culture and loveliness. But of what avail is it to a man if he can never hear the music, or possess the picture, or see the play, or climb the mountains because no man will pay him for the work which he cannot do?"

Letter from President

President Roosevelt sent a letter to the convention in which he said, "no lasting solution of the crucial issues confronting us is possible except as the people will live in the interest of the common good. To bring about that is the supreme function of the schools."

An annual honor award for outstanding contributions to scientific knowledge in education was instituted by the American Educational Research Association, which named six research specialists in the fields of psychology, history, and mental hygiene, Dr. Nancy Bayley, University of California; Dr. Benjamin Brenner, Hebrew Teachers College, Palestine; Dr. Merle Curti and Dr. Arthur T. Jersild, Teacher's College, Columbia University; Dr. Samuel Eliot Morison, Harvard University; and Dr. Frances B. Holmes, New York City.

Miss Helen Keller told the convention that education is lacking in content and creative thinking when it does not inspire students to find answers for problems of government, wages, supply of food, clothing and shelter, peace and war.

E. W. Butterfield, State Commissioner of Education, suggested that education for a machine age be divided one-fourth in a liberal arts course for word-minded pupils, one-fourth in occupational training, and the other half in a combination course comprised in five school work shops devoted to social study, physical science, cultural benefits, information, and industry.

Prominent educators attending the convention have started an "essentialist committee" including William C. Bagley of Teachers' College, Columbia University, and Alden Shaw of the Detroit Country Day School as secretary.

The group has issued a statement declaring that in spite of the vast extent and cost to society of public education that it is appallingly weak and ineffective and that age for children in American elementary schools do not match up with those of other countries. If that is true of the elementary schools, the manifesto declares, it is doubly so of higher institutions. Studies have shown that high school students not only need to be taught how to read effectively but also require instruction in arithmetic and grammar. And the United States is the only civilized country where scholastic accomplishment and expansion of the schools has not been equalled by lessening of crime.

While there are contributing social and economic causes, the group lays the fault at the door of "progressive" theories in education, the abandonment of high standards of attainment for scholastic advancement, the activity program which is said to make activities rather than subjects an end in themselves the discrediting of exact and exacting studies, and the encouragement of students to take "snap" courses.

Furthermore the committee desires to prevent the so-called progressives from using the lower schools for a teaching ground for a new social order, which it is charged is an indoctrination of immature learners.

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The Gorges at Methaoui

Upper Left—The Oasis of Gabes. Lower—Palms in Oasis of Tozeur

Public to Get Roosevelt Cash

(Continued from Page 1)

President for exclusive publication rights of the entire book material. The offer was rejected, the White House secretary continued, because the President had promised the newspapermen he would give them the press conference material.

Another magazine, Liberty, did buy material for two articles taken from the five volumes, and is publishing a third article based on press conference transcripts—an article drawn from material supplied gratis to the whole press.

Likewise, the United Features Syndicate has sold to more than 90 newspapers a series of articles based on the book material.

Not a Penny to President

Prospective income from this publication, Mr. Early said, was far less than published reports, which have rotated around $100,000. But the profits would have been larger than that sum, he added, if the President had been willing to sell the rights to the press conference material.

"Not a penny of the net proceeds from the newspaper syndication and the magazine publication," said Mr. Early, "will go into the pockets of President Roosevelt or Justice Samuel I. Rosenman, who is doing the work of compilation. All the net proceeds—and by that I mean the money left after the expenses, advertising costs, taxes, etc., are paid—will be devoted to a useful public purpose under Government direction. This purpose has been definitely decided upon but no announcement will be made for some time."

Mr. Early said the President became interested in this "public purpose" some time ago. But, although the matter has been extensively discussed for some weeks, never before has it been intimated that the President did not intend to keep the money. The statement specifically leaves out mention of profits from publication of the five volumes. Actually, no profit is expected from that source. Mr. Roosevelt has assigned a full 25 per cent to advertising the books.

His previous volumes, "Looking Forward" and "On Our Way," made little or no profit, Mr. Early said, and the implication is that if the five-volume "Public Papers" series returns any net income, it will go to the same public purpose already envisaged for the newspaper and magazine income.

Saving the Taxpayers

Mr. Early explained that there had been many requests for publication of the Roosevelt material, both from libraries and students, and from the general public which will be reached by the newspapers and magazines. Had the material been published by the Government Printing Office, he pointed out that the taxpayers would have had to pay, instead of the ultimate purchasers. And had the material not been available to newspapers and magazines, circulation would have been greatly restricted.

Now the only personal profit angle remaining in the project is the profit to be made by the newspaper syndicate, and indirectly—they hope—by the newspapers and magazines which are undertaking the enterprise.

The President decided to sell the material, Mr. Early explained, because it was felt that it would get wider circulation and be regarded as more valuable in this manner. Had it taken the form of a colossal "hand-out" from the White House, it seems probable that newspapers and magazines would have ignored much of it as "nothing new." And even the new prefaces and notes written by Mr. Roosevelt might have been regarded as so much political propaganda by many publishers, and played down, whereas now a selective group of publishers is paying good money for the right of publication.

In the past, Mr. Early said, such documents have been published after a President leaves the White House, and in some cases for personal profit. In this instance, it was felt the material could best be checked and verified while the present Administration is in office.

Canada Offers Trade to U. S. On Water Power

OTTAWA, Ont., March 1 (AP)—The Dominion of Canada has offered to "trade" to the United States proposed diversion of water of the Kenogami River into Lake Superior for an equivalent amount to be diverted from the Great Lakes below Niagara, correspondence filed in the House of Commons revealed yesterday.

Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King made public a "white paper" containing correspondence and documents relating to the entire subject of the proposed St. Lawrence waterway and export of power to the United States by the Ontario Hydro Electric Commission.

In it was a letter of Jan. 27 addressed to Secretary of State Hull and signed by W. A. Riddell, Canadian Charge D'Affaires at Washington, requesting, as explained by the Prime Minister, "an agreement to the effect that if the proposed diversion were made from the Kenogami River into the Great Lakes, the equivalent of the diverted waters should be exclusively available for power purposes below the point of diversion (which would mean at Niagara and along the St. Lawrence)."

The Prime Minister added, in a letter to Premier Mitchell Hepburn of Ontario that "the note has been acknowledged, but a definite reply has not been received."

Premier Hepburn has opposed an agreement with the United States relating to power and navigation developments of the St. Lawrence unless it contained permission for additional use of water by the Ontario Hydro Electric Commission, a publicly owned utility.

Premier Hepburn's plan would divert 1,200 cubic feet of water a second from Long Lake into Lake Superior. It would be preliminary to a similar diversion from the Ogoki River to Lake Superior by way of Lake Nipigon.

Tunisia's Deserts and Oases Glimpsed From Tourist Trains

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TUNIS, North Africa—Following the sun southward in their search for the picturesque, tourists in ever-growing numbers are passing through this "gateway of the East" to explore the myriad oases of Tunisia.

Air travel, which has brought the French Protectorate within a few hours of Paris, is one reason for the growth of tourist traffic here. Another cause is the introduction of vacations with pay in France, a move which, filling many French resorts along the Riviera, has tended to turn the more adventurous travelers further south, across the Mediterranean to the silver shores and colorful deserts of Tunisia.

Ancient Rome, medieval Islam and modern France combine to make Tunisia an ideal country for tourists who like to travel off the beaten track without abandoning the comforts and luxuries of European travel. This is where "modern France" comes in. For the French have constructed in this kingdom of the Bey of Tunis, who still remains nominal ruler of Tunisia, a remarkable network of railways especially designed with an eye to tourism.

There are some countries which lend themselves particularly well to travel by water, such as the Scandinavian nations and the isles of Greece. Others, like France, with its long, straight tree-lined highways, have a special appeal for motorists. Tunisia, on the other hand, seems peculiarly fitted for touring by rail. It is a vast country, most of which is barren desert, but it is dotted with incomparably beautiful oases. The distances between these touristic gems are long, so that the swift, effortless transportation offered by trains is doubly welcome here.

Special Railway Carriages

Modernization of the Tunisian railways has been carried out recently with this in view. Special carriages are provided for the longer tours which are in effect vast traveling salons with unusually wide windows. The seats are deep and there are cosy easy chairs, which can be moved from place to place. The dining and sleeping cars, too, have been equipped to provide the maximum of comfort under the special conditions of the Tunisian desert climate.

Tunis itself is not only a gateway to the East but also the starting point of most of the tours and excursions for which the French Protectorate is famous. The market booths and the native quarters of the Capital provide material for many days' of adventurous wandering in the heart of old Islam. Here and there European modernizations encroach upon the Mohammedan domes and white-washed walls of Africa, but there are many miles of narrow little streets where the oriental atmosphere remains intact.

The Mosque and Palace of the Bey are favorite starting-points for most tourists, and the nearby ruins of historic Carthage provide an ideal short excursion. Also close at hand is Sidi Bou Said, one of the most striking examples of a Tunisian village, set like a glistening jewel in red stone cliffs.

But perhaps the best example of railway touring in Tunisia is from Tunis to Tozeur via Sfax. Between the northern and southern capitals is El Djem, where one of the most imposing of Roman ruins is to be found. It is a tremendous amphitheater which in size and perfection of form is acknowledged to be a worthy rival of the Colosseum in Rome.

Olive Groves and Mosaics

Sfax, the southern Capital, is a curious native town completely encircled by fortified walls. It is the center of the Tunisian olive industry, and is surrounded by olive groves said to be the largest and richest in the world. In the town hall of Sfax are displayed the beautiful mosaics of Thyna.

Many miles to the southwest of Sfax, across vast stretches of rolling desert, lies the oasis of Tozeur. Here on the very edge of the great Sahara Desert, and yet at the same time in the midst of luxurious tropical palms and flowers, lies Tozeur, capital of the Tunisian date industry, one of the Protectorate's principal sources of wealth.

The return journey to Tunis can be made by way of Kairouan. This "Holy City" of Tunisia is the second sanctuary of Islam, after Mecca. Its ramparts still intact, and the domes and minarets of the mosque, form an ensemble of North-African beauty not soon to be forgotten.

Although many tourists enjoy the beach resorts even in summer, the best time for visiting Tunisia is naturally in the winter months and early spring. This year, the Tunisian railways have inaugurated special reductions of 50 per cent on train and bus fares for tourists who spend at least a week in Tunisia. As an extra romantic touch, a special reduction of 62½ per cent is offered to married couples taking their honeymoon in Tunisia. The only requirement is a certificate proving that the couple have been married less than a month.

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Danubia Pictured by Writer

(Continued from Page 1)

sharing our seats were very kind to the children because for more than three years they had been longing for the time when they could return home and take care of theirs.

We were kept four weeks in the little Tyrolean village of Imst, so that army news we might have would be old before we got out. Twice each day we went to the police. An Austrian stream swept down our Alpine gully into the Inn and on into the Danube to take our greetings to the Bulgarian Isker, a thousand miles away.

As the years passed, we made many trips into Bulgaria's mountains. Often we watched boys and girls dance their native "Ring around the Rosy" in their village squares. These peasants with their slightly oblique eyes are relics of the original Bulgarian horsemen, who a millennium and a half ago rode out of Asia through Russia into the Danube valley. They settled among Slavs and completely lost their language, giving nothing to posterity but their names, their faces in some instances, and Asiatic tenseness.

Shepherds and Their Flocks

Once, years later, our family visited another Danubian village 700 miles away in Northern Hungary, and we attended a native Protestant Church, in which the men were on one side of the aisle, the women on the other. All were dressed in black and wore high boots. "They look just like our Bulgarian mountaineers," one of the twins exclaimed, and indeed they did. They, too, had come from Asia, but they brought their language with them. Twelve million of Danubia's children speak it; they are Magyars, or Hungarians.

Sometimes in summer months there wandered through our little Bulgarian town of Samokove, wild shepherds and their families and great flocks of sheep and goats. They were Greeks, humble relatives perhaps of Plato or Pericles; and for two millenniums they have wandered with their flocks from mountain range to mountain range, responding to the season's call.

For twenty centuries the lower Danube has been a home for Greeks, and still is, but most of them are not shepherds. They are distinguished merchants playing leading roles in Danubia's business centers.

Most of the shepherd clans wandering through Samokove, however, weren't Greeks, but Aromanians—namely, descendants of the Ancient Romans, popularly known as Tsintsars. They are scattered throughout the area south of the lower Danube and are among the hardiest people in the world. Most Tsintsars are not shepherds but small town business men, notorious for their frugality, sobriety, and industry. They have helped create the lower Danube's bourgeoisie, or middle class. They have 14,000,000 easier going brothers and sisters north of the Danube, called Rumanians. Tsintsars are like Rumanian Scotsmen.

Albanians Sell Delicacies

On festive moments in Samokove when we felt in an extravagant mood, I used to go downtown with the children and take them into sweetshops where for three pennies each, they could get a little ice cream, some native candy, called halva, and a drink of boza, a thick, sweetish wholesome beverage made from millet seed.

Tall, blond, long faced mountaineers dressed in tight fitting, thick, white clothes sold these delicacies to us. They run the "soda fountains" of the lower Danube. They are Albanians, and call themselves "sons of the eagle." They are the original people of the Balkans and were here before the Slavs, Greeks, Bulgars or Romans wandered in.

When we arrived in Samokove the Turkish boundary passed along the crest of the grand Rilo mountain range that towered above the town. Sometimes on holidays, as we hiked among those heights we came close to little Turkish frontier posts and were thrilled by the adventurous thought of what might happen if we should stray across the border, get captured and carried off to Baghdad, Damascus or some other fabled Turkish town. The desire of the Bulgarians to push that boundary back and drive the Turks from Europe determined the course of Balkan history for many years.

Hoover, a Geneva Guest

GENEVA, March 1 (AP)—Former President Hoover was a luncheon guest yesterday of Joseph Avenol, League of Nations Secretary General and one of his personal friends. He also spent an hour during the afternoon talking with Ignace Jan Paderewski at the musician's chateau near Morges.

Police Protect Hosiery Plants In Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, March 1 (AP)—The Philadelphia branch of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers voted today to end Friday a protest walkout which has affected nearly 15,000 men and women.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1 (AP)—Four hosiery mills whose workers refused to join a work stoppage in the Philadelphia area were guarded by police today as thousands of union members stayed away from work for the second day.

Fifteen policemen were on duty at the Apex Hosiery Company plant, largest in the city. F. Elwood Struve, General Manager, said the mill was operating with a full force of 2,500. The Apex was the scene of a strike last summer.

About 100 policemen on foot, a number of motorcycle officers, and six patrol wagons were concentrated in the mill area.

Meanwhile, two meetings were called in an attempt to halt the stoppage which the idle workers assert is "not a strike."

Mayor S. Davis Wilson, entering the dispute, summoned union leaders to a conference with manufacturers, and Alexander McKeown, national First Vice-President of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, said he had called a mass meeting in Philadelphia to ask employees to return to work.

Swanky Tailors Limit Pockets In Men's Suits

NEW YORK, March 1 (AP)—Note to men who cram their pockets full of stuff and fumble around for more space:

New York's swanky tailors have declared war on you—for your own good.

Five hundred members of the Custom Cutters' Club agreed today after their annual style show that, far from doing anything to help the average man in his pocket plight, the overstuffing problem should be attacked by providing suits with even fewer pockets.

That, they figure, will discourage men from even trying to tote around so many old letters, unpaid bills, linoleum samples, seed catalogues, etc., etc.

"The man who likes to make a filing cabinet or walking office desk out of his coat, is frowned upon by the tailor," said General Committeeman Frank Nagel severely.

"To help men overcome this tendency, we are insisting upon only one inside pocket in coats. In fact, if some of us had our way, there would be no inside pockets at all in well-tailored coats and no hip pockets in trousers."

This development, he said, is a corollary of the new "silhouette" objective in men's tailoring.

"The ideal suit in by-gone years," Nagel said, "was the suit absolutely without a wrinkle or a crease. Now we are concentrating on the idea of how a man should look from a distance, regardless of a few wrinkles here or there."

La Guardia Shifts Tactics

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 1 — Overruled by the State Court of Appeals in his attempt to void the Tammanyized city budget adopted on the eve of his second administration, Mayor La Guardia today had virtually nullified the effects of the ruling through Board of Estimate action under the new city charter and set the Democratic legal strategists to further thumbing of their lawbooks.

The budget issue was raised by the Mayor last fall over $800,000 worth of political sinecures reinserted in the cost sheet over his veto, and he refused to sign it on the ground that, whereas the Democratic majority on the old Board of Estimate had summoned 10 of the 16 votes of this body for adoption, 12, or three fourths of the total, were required because the action constituted "new business."

Accordingly the initial undertaking of his second Mayoralty with its preponderant Fusion representation was to pass a budget that restored his original figures. The Democratic organization lawyers immediately instituted a law suit in the case of Edmond J. Dixon, a Municipal Court clerk, and minor beneficiary of the revised job list in a salary rise from $3,000 to $4,000.

The Court of Appeals ruling upholding the Dixon appeal affirms an Appellate Division decision which unanimously sustained Supreme Court Justice John E. McGeehan, who initiated the judicial rebuff of the La Guardia stand.

Settlement of the budget status was essential to the fixing of the 1938 city tax rate, and, upon receiving the Court of Appeals opnion last night, the Mayor summoned the City Council to session today for this purpose and then assembled his Board of Estimate colleagues to strike out of the "legal" budget to the amount of $477,915 increases and positions which were not mandatory. About $200,000 more of these payroll perquisites are expected to get the blue pencil within the next few weeks.

"I still say that my primary concern is the financial situation of the city," the Mayor said in preface to the action. "I still say that this is the most infamous budget ever passed by a lame duck body. It means the curtailment of necessary and useful public services in the city."

The Court of Appeals ruling denied the Mayor's contention that the budget resolution was "new business," stating that "the form of the resolution in the minutes of the meeting of Oct. 20 showed that the subject of this resolution had been presented, considered and approved at previous meetings," and that the fact that this had been done in executive session did not affect the validity of the 10-vote action in the adoptive open session.

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G. O. P. Program Praised and Doubted

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

WASHINGTON, March 1—Seasoned political observers here are analyzing the Chicago meeting of the Republican Program Committee with realistic candor.

They see the great potentialities in a fundamental discussion of national policies to be advocated by the Republican Party, but they are not certain that the Chicago group will achieve these objectives. They see the Party's national need as two-fold: first, the development of policies, the job of the Chicago committee; second, the development of leaders, and that is a task beyond this committee's purview.

Alongside the national need is what may be the even more important task of welding and remaking the party organization beginning at the grass-roots. This job, too, is beyond the mandate of the Program Committee.

So the Chicago task narrows properly down to the discussion of ideas, leaving leadership and organization outside. In this field, the approach made by Dr. Glenn Frank's opening speech is regarded here as generally sound. While Dr. Frank's analysis was hard-hitting in criticism of the present Administration, the attacks were on a reasoned basis rather than couched in emotional exaggerations.

Honest Deal for New Deal

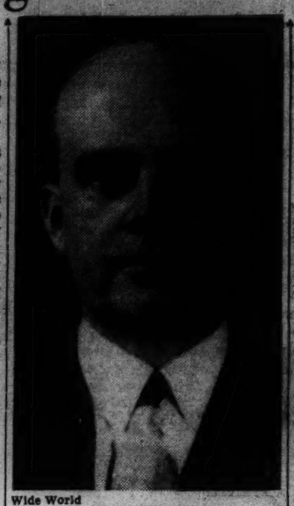
More interesting than the Chicago meeting itself, or its speeches, is the project for a continuing staff of experts to make Dr. Frank's "utterly honest and objective audit of the New Deal." Observers are waiting to see just how this "audit" differs from the research and enormously widespread publication of results undertaken before the 1936 campaign by what was called the "Republican Brain Trust."

Then, it is recalled, the research work of experts was projected and carried out in almost the exact terms now proposed. An extensive and competent staff was engaged, which extended into the presidential campaign itself, but the results of the research work did not have much political impact.

The second point in Dr. Frank's newly-announced program: "restate and reinterpret to the nation the political and economic philosophy with which the Republican Party faces the new circumstances of this new age," is taken as the major job of the committee. But it is a job involving enormous difficulty in the present state of flux of politics and affairs.

Hard to Make Ends Meet

The committee must take its choice, observers agree, between strongly-entrenched and divergent views within the Republican Party. These views range from the firm stand of the man who fathered the Program Committee—Former President Hoover—against any major deviation from the policy he laid down in his four years at the White House, to the unorthodox expressions of such leaders as Gov. George D. Aiken of Vermont, who calls for a wholesale house-cleaning of the National Committee and the Old Guard Leadership.



Wide World

Dr. Glenn Frank
Chairman of Party Program Committee of the Republican Party

It will be difficult to reconcil not only these extreme elements, but all the variations in between, until the time comes when some strong hand or influence takes the Party in charge and welds it into a unit. A mere committee, it is felt here, cannot do the job all by itself.

Basically, therefore, observers here are rather skeptical about the Program Committee. They see its potentialities, but they cannot conceal its difficulties. Most of the sentiments expressed by its principal members, they agree, are undeniable. But somehow the feeling persists that the Republican Party has not yet found the combination which will re-establish it as a forceful opposition capable of winning a national election.

Possibly, it is agreed, the exchange of ideas which may produce policy—the job of the Program Committee—can be synchronized with the task of organizing, from grass-roots to the top, which must be carried out by the National Committee. These two essentials underway, the Party can set about the search for personal leadership with greater confidence.

CHICAGO, March 1 (AP)—The Republican Party Program Committee charted today the details of a research project embodying three principal objectives.

The program was adopted yesterday at the first meeting of the committee. Dr. Glenn Frank, Chairman of the group, said it included:

1. An "honest, objective audit" of the New Deal.
2. A "comprehensive report of policy" on agriculture, labor, business, taxation, unemployment and other national issues.
3. A re-statement of the Party's political and economic philosophy in the light of current conditions.

The Committee decided to operate by regional groups, each with a chairman, with a view to getting a cross-section of opinion from the rank and file.

Dr. Frank said regional chairmen would report to a central agency, whose headquarters would be in Chicago. The central group, he said, would maintain a research staff.

William Hard, assistant to National Committee Chairman John Hamilton, was named full-time secretary of the Program Committee. Dr. Frank was authorized to name two vice-chairmen and a special committee to consider "special problems" which might arise.

Dr. Frank said the Committee would not receive funds from the National Committee. Methods of financing will be drafted by a committee on organization.

The Chairman announced the Committee's work would not be influenced by the 1938 or 1940 elections, adding: "Whether its report comes before or after the 1938 elections depends on whether the job is done."

A Party program that would appeal to young voters was advocated by several speakers at a banquet last night.

Dr. Harold W. Dodds, President of Princeton University, declared the creation of an "effective party of opposition" was a "great necessity." He expressed a hope the Committee would consider that "the future of popular government" in the United States would be determined by people under 40.

Ralph E. Flanders, Vermont manufacturer, said the party "has belonged to the middle-age instead of the more youthful." He said a "disturbing thought" was that the average age of the party members was above the average age of the Nation's citizens.

Henry A. Bubb of Topeka, Kan., President of the Young Republicans, declared "youth wants to be considered an actual part" of the party.

Sales Tax of 2 P. C. Starts in Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, March 1 (AP)—Receiver of Taxes Frank J. Willard notified city stores today that the 2 per cent sales tax, passed by the City Council over Mayor S. Davis Wilson's veto, was effective at once.

Confusion was reported in some of the department stores as impromptu plans for collecting the levy went into effect. Mr. Willard's order came unexpectedly, as the validity of the levy is now under attack in the courts.

500,000 Jobs Added To Quota of WPA

WASHINGTON, March 1 (AP)—The Works Progress Administration authorized today an increase of 500,000 jobs in work relief employment. This raised the total job quota to approximately 2,500,000.

Officials said the new jobs would be filled at the discretion of State Administrators.

In the 'Jungles' of Florida

The Traveler's Palm
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VERO BEACH, Fla.—One of the most unusual palm trees in Florida is the giant Traveler's Palm at McKee Jungle Gardens here. It is one of the many exotic specimens of plant life that have been brought from all parts of the world and transplanted in this native Florida jungle. Traveler's Palms are considered oases by caravans in Africa and other parts of the Orient. The enormous leaves store quantities of cool, fresh water in their base. A tree the size of the one pictured stores around 100 gallons of water.

Broadened Outlook of Women Seen Reflected in 'Know Your Town' Book

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28—The broader vision women have assumed during the last 15 years toward the communities they live in was emphasized today when the National League of Women Voters issued its 1938 "Know Your Town" pamphlet.

Prepared as a guide for women's groups desiring to learn more about their communities, the League booklet was first issued in 1923 and has been revised from time to time as popular interest changed.

Fifteen years ago, the most popular questions after history and population, were "How many families own their own homes?" and "Does any agency teach how to make family budgets?"

Today, first place is given to industry and workers, with such questions as "What are the chief occupations of workers in your town?" and "Does Your State receive federal funds under the Wagner-Peyser Act to establish a State employment service? If so, is there a local office in your community? With what success is it finding employment for applications?

A decade and a half ago women didn't bother much about trends in their city's history, but now they put these posers: "What changes have taken place in the character of the economic life of your community as a result of the depression in the early thirties? Have old industries moved? Have new ones come? What effect have such dislocations had upon the supply and demand for labor and services?"

"Has there been any indication that the population trend has been changing in recent years? For example, has there been a movement from the city proper into the suburbs, or from cities and open country into the villages?"

Less "woman angle" and more "citizen angle" crops out in the questions now. Fifteen years ago the inquiry was: "What work is there for girls when they leave school?" now it's: "What work is there for young people when they leave school?"

In 1923, this question was put: "Are there women market commissioners or food inspectors? Do women hold any other positions having to do with living costs?" now it reads: "Are the market commissioner and food inspectors selected on a basis of merit?"

The 1938 model "know your town" was prepared under the direction of Mrs. Walter S. Greenough of Indianapolis, Ind.

Hitler Planning Eight-Day Visit To Italy in May

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, March 1—Reichsführer Hitler will visit Italy for eight days through the first half of May, repaying Premier Mussolini's visit of last September.

The official announcement indicates that, making the trip as "Führer and Chancellor of the Reich," Herr Hitler will stay in the Quirinal, the Royal Palace. He will visit Rome, Florence, and Naples. Military, naval, and air force parades have been arranged as well as three demonstrations by the Fascist Party.

This visit, it is emphasized here, is another indication to Europe of the stability of the Rome-Berlin Axis and particularly of "the new ways to inter-state understanding which it represents." The press here finds that the large scale preparations, which Italy is making for this visit, are pleasing to the German nation. A new proof of the broad basis of this inter-state co-operation and of strong reserves, which they possess, will be furnished to the world during this visit, it is declared.

Soviet Polar Party Greeted at Murmansk

MOSCOW, March 1 (AP)—Tass, the official Russian news agency, reported the four Russian natural scientists rescued Feb. 19 from a polar ice floe arrived yesterday at Murmansk, on the Arctic Coast, in the icebreakers Taimyr and Murman.

Thousands greeted the party, headed by Ivan Pananin, and their rescuers.

New Dirigible Is Proposed In Naval Air Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

tleships from main fleet units to Far Eastern stations, Japan could outclass all existing cruiser units in the Far East by building in the non-construction zone, which is exactly what naval authorities believe it is doing.

U. S. and British View

This development is believed to be of more serious concern to the British Admiralty than the departure from the battleship limits, and it is viewed at the Navy Department here as making it necessary for immediate American departure from the "non-construction zone" sections of the Treaty.

These differences will have to be reconciled in the London conversations. It may prove impossible to do so and all the qualitative limits of the Treaty may be abandoned. However, the escape clauses of the Treaty were made as flexible as possible. As a result it would be possible to arrange to permit the matching of ships by non-signatory powers without scrapping the limits themselves. There is some doubt as to whether there is any value in keeping the theoretical limits when they are not being observed. One school of thought strongly favors taking this course of action.

House Naval Group Urges Provision for New Dirigible

WASHINGTON, March 1 (AP)—The House Naval Committee recommended today a $30,000,000 experimental fund for the Navy. Of this sum $3,000,000 would be earmarked for construction of a new dirigible to replace the Los Angeles.

The committee took this action early in its consideration of the Administration bill to authorize a $1,171,000,000 expansion of the fleet and naval air forces.

Chairman Carl Vinson (D) of Georgia said the experimental authorization recommended would consist of a $15,000,000 appropriation and authority for the navy to negotiate contracts for a similar amount.

Mr. Vinson told newsmen the experimental fund would give the navy $5,000,000 to develop small surface craft, presumably of the "mosquito fleet" type used by foreign powers and $7,000,000 for bombs, torpedoes and other inventions.

Lester P. Barlow, Stamford, Conn., inventor, one of the witnesses before the Committee in hearings which closed yesterday, has disclosed what he said were plans for a mysterious new aerial mine.

Other witnesses, including Glenn L. Martin, airplane manufacturer, have urged experiments to test this device, which Mr. Barlow claimed would change the whole course of naval-aerial warfare.

A subcommittee was appointed today to investigate Mr. Barlow's "aerial mine" and other devices, probably including the so-called "Chamberlain device" reported to be a new type of torpedo.

The proposed new dirigible, Mr. Vinson said, would have a capacity of 3,000,000 cubic feet, a size comparable to the decommissioned Los Angeles.

The Committee eliminated a section of the bill to authorize addition of 1,200 officers to the Navy personnel. It was stricken, Mr. Vinson said, because it did not conform to the financial program of the President. The Committee, he added, will consider legislation to increase the Navy's total personnel as soon as the construction bill is disposed of.

Byrd Sees Heavier Costs Under Reorganization Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 1—Opening the attack on the Roosevelt reorganization bill today, Senator Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia, in a speech that brought Republicans crowding over to the Democratic side, denounced the New Deal for failure to balance the budget and forecast even bigger deficits under the proposed legislation.

As Republican Senators Hiram Johnson, Arthur H. Vandenberg and Gerald P. Nye sat around him, together with many Democrats, Mr. Byrd forecast a deficit this July 1 of $1,750,000,000, and declared the outlook "even worse" for the 1939 fiscal year.

Instead of the billion dollar deficit forecast by the Administration then, he declared—"I predict it will be closer to two billions."

Mr. Byrd in a fast-spoken, closely followed address poured forth his opposition to the pending measure, hardly referring to notes, but cramming the attack with factual material. Undercurrent of the address was disappointment that the program does not make sweeping economies as desired in Mr. Byrd's rival re-organization plan, following the precedent of the state reorganization in Virginia, when Mr. Byrd was Governor.

Broad Powers Attacked

He attacked the broad powers of reorganization given to the President under the Byrnes measure, charging that these would permit the President to set aside the will of Congress. He asserted budget expenses would be increased rather than decreased by the Byrnes-Roosevelt proposal. He denounced the program of abolishing the Controller General's Office.

"There is no member of this body so sincerely anxious for prompt reorganization in the interest of economy and efficiency as I am," he said at the outset. He was not endeavoring to obstruct, he declared, but was attempting to get a bill that would measure up to certain standards.

Big Rise in Expenditures

These were, he said, the major objectives of economy; second, that no greater power should be given the Executive; third, that the General Accounting Office should retain its independence, and finally that the independent agencies should be kept independent.

It was here that he launched his attack on Roosevelt expenditures. Recalling that President Roosevelt pledged himself to reduce the cost of Government 25 per cent in 1933, he said that actually expenses had risen from 3½ billions to 8 billions.

"Soon we shall enter the ninth consecutive year of unbalanced budgets!—we are no nearer to the goal now than at any previous time," he declared.

"It is simply astonishing to me," he exclaimed a minute later, "that the Administration admits in advance they expect to save only 20 millions by this reorganization bill."

Here was a superb chance for economies he intimated, if it were only reduction in expenditures. On the contrary, he charged that the Byrnes-Roosevelt proposal, as drawn, would actually result in bigger expenditures rather than in reductions.

Opposes Blanket Authority

Going through the pending bill in greater detail, Mr. Byrd first attacked the blanket authority given to the President, which he charged minimized the efforts of Congress to curb his reorganization program. Mr. Roosevelt, he asserted, could make sweeping changes, and all Congress could do would be to pass a bill against the proposal. When Mr. Roosevelt vetoed such a bill Congress would have to pass it over the President's veto by a two-thirds vote.

"This means we will surrender majority rule over the policy and functioning of the Government to July 1, 1940, when the proposed power terminates," he declared.

State Governors who had reformed executive departments had never possessed such sweeping authority as this, he charged. Mr. Roosevelt, under the plan, he continued, "can prescribe names and functions, far beyond the will of a majority of Congress."

Mr. Byrd then moved into the question of the controversial General Accounting Office. Here he said the fundamental problem was simple, "Shall the Controller General retain his present power of pre-audit to prevent illegal expenditure, or shall he simply make a post-audit, as proposed under the bill, after it is spent?"

He forecast that if the bill were passed, and a Government agency spent money, Congress would not make it redress the sum even though it were later shown to be illegal, if it could show it had been done in good faith.

Conversations in London

LONDON, March 1 (AP)—Naval experts of Britain, France and the United States began conferences today to decide what to do about Japan's refusal to disclose whether she has built or intends to build battleships bigger than 35,000 tons.

Captain Russell Wilson, naval attache to the American Embassy, represented the United States at this afternoon's informal discussions.

Britain now is deep in a costly rearmament program and reported to be strongly opposed to a naval race with abandonment of all tonnage restrictions.

Britain's naval estimates for the coming year are to be introduced in Parliament this month and an announcement of British intentions is expected then.

There was an unconfirmed report here that the United States favors 45,000 tons for battleships, while Britain favors a figure slightly above 40,000.

Battleships this size would permit the mounting of 16-inch guns.

Sir Thomas Inskip, Defense Minister, has estimated Britain's 1938-39 armament costs at between £325,000,000 and £325,000,000 sterling ($1,625,000,000 to $1,750,000,000.)

$250,000,000 Relief Bill Sent to the President

WASHINGTON, March 1 (AP)—Final House approval sent to the White House today a $250,000,000 emergency relief appropriation for the next four months. Representatives accepted with little debate the report of a joint Conference Committee to which the Senate agreed yesterday.

This report eliminated a previous House proposal that no part of the fund could be used to help aliens who had not signified their intention to become citizens. It retained provisions of the so-called Woodrum amendment providing for apportioning the money over all four months.

Flying Blind

In thick weather, it is often necessary for airplanes to "fly blind" . . . to depend on instruments rather than vision and charted landmarks. Almost uncanny in their accuracy, such instruments are nevertheless second choice in the navigation of the air.

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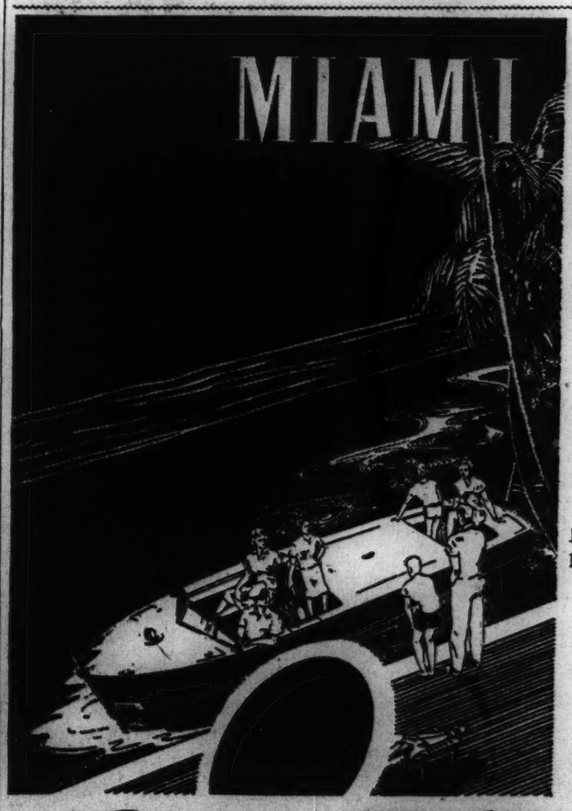

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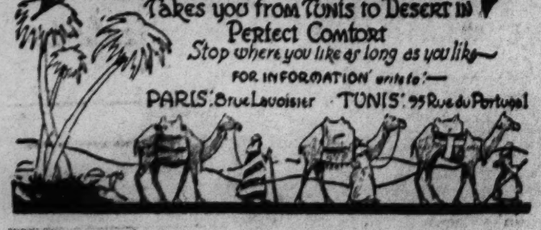

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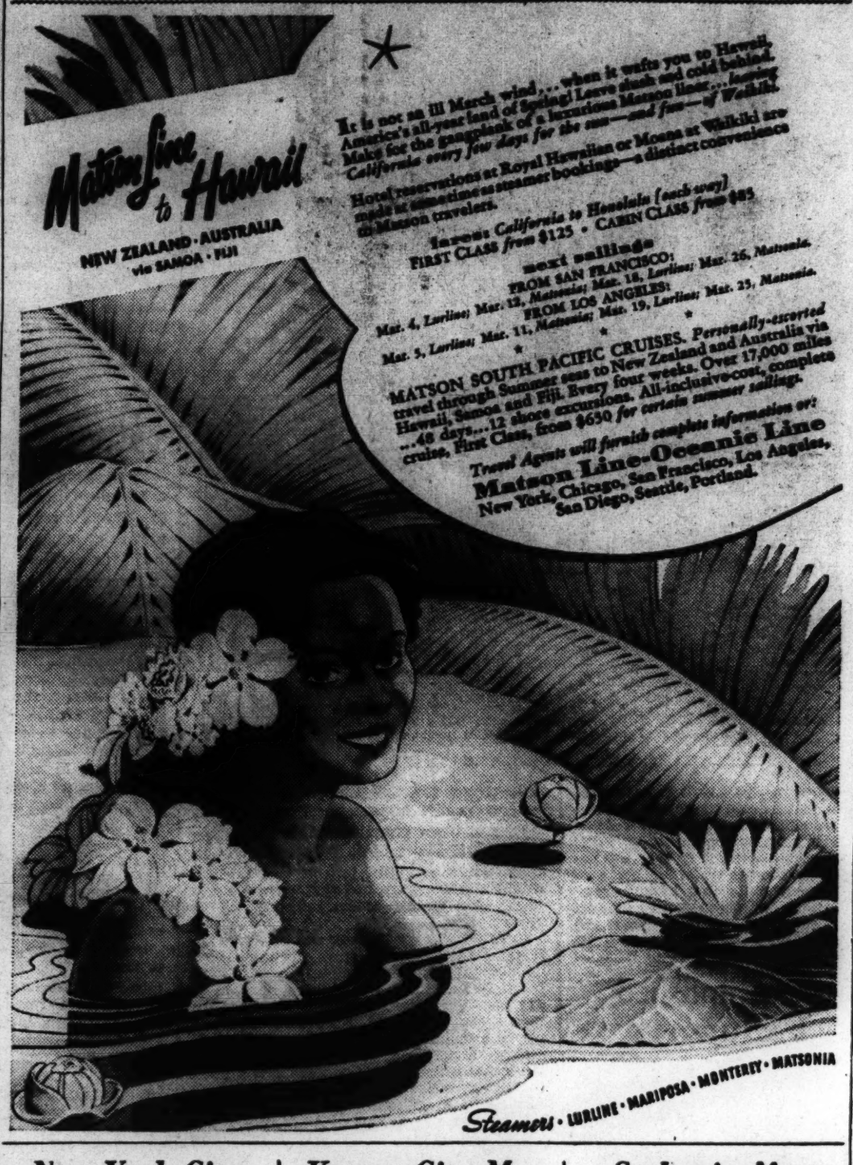
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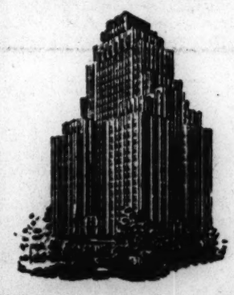

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The Home Forum

An Echo at the End of Foley's Yard

IT TOOK the man they call the Handy Man a long time to build the wall at the end of Foley's yard, where the wind from the hills had bent the thorn hedge so far inwards that it was, as Mrs. Foley herself admitted, "only a mockery of a barricade." For that matter, it had taken Mrs. Foley herself a long time to decide finally on having the wall built; but, once her mind was made up, there was no putting her off, for that is the way with old Mrs. Foley.

The Handy Man, who is so good at making and at mending things that his neighbors say "he has two hands on his body, all right," could not see the need for this violent hurry. That a wall was needed there he could see for himself; but, in common with everyone for miles around, he had seen that need for years. Having waited so long for the added shelter, he thought Mrs. Foley most unreasonable to be in such a desperate hurry all in a minute, when, as he said of her, "she had her mind med up to make the dart." After all, he told himself, the hedge itself showed just what the wind could do at that spot, and the Handy Man has no liking for building in really breezy places. "There's a blast at Foley's corner," he has often said, "an' 'twould peel the pearl off of a piper's eye;" though why a piper's eye, in particular, he never explained. So he tried really hard to persuade old Mrs. Foley to wait until well on in the spring, now that she had waited so long; but, as she very truly said, it was for the wild winter weather the shelter was needed, and not for the quiet summer months.

* * *

WITH A GOOD deal of grumbling on the part of the Handy Man, the work was begun, and a new and entrancing interest entered into the life of Jamesy Foley. Except on Saturdays and during the Christmas holidays, he never saw the builder at work at all; but he could see the wall growing and there were bags of cement in the little shed, and trowels and things. By the time he got back from school on those short days, however, the Handy Man had gone home. This was one of the reasons put forward by the builder himself for waiting until the spring before beginning his job. "I'll hardly be there in the mornin'," he said candidly, "until it'll be too dark for me to see what I'm at." But old Mrs. Foley had refused to wait. The youth who helped the Handy Man by handing him things and waiting on him generally could not do so on a Saturday, as on that day he had to drive his mother to the market town in the high and ancient affair known to the family as "one of them gigglesome thraps." To Jamesy this seemed almost too good to be true; for it meant that he and his friend Michael were in honor bound, every Saturday, to attend to the builder instead of his regular assistant. Not that their too-willing efforts were altogether successful, for they both wanted to help at the same instant. So the Handy Man often had to wait for his tool while they argued the matter out, or even snatched things out of each other's hands, in order to carry them to their distracted Chief.

* * *

SOMETIMES THE HANDY MAN tried to arrange that he should have only one assistant at a time, by sending the other on some message that should occupy him for quite a long while. "We'll get this bit of mixin' done before your Comrade Boy comes back," he would say to the one who had so joyfully stayed behind; but, somehow or other, it never turned out just as he had hoped. Gasping for breath, the messenger would arrive long before he was expected, with news of a lorry driver who had helped him on his way back; or with word of some cyclist on his way to Cloney who had offered to do the message himself, and so had set the small boy free to hurry home. "Them two young lads has me actchilly tormented," the Handy Man told Mrs. Foley, over and over again, "an' what matther only they're full sure they're doin' the world an' all, at the same time? An' all the talk they do have between theirselves, an' all the queskions; there's no doubt at all, but you'd want to have your head in your pocket if you were to sthrive to answer them to their satisfaction."

In spite of all the help that turned out to be a hindrance, the wall rose higher and higher; until at last, when the school holidays were over, the Handy Man gathered together his few tools and collected his payment from old Mrs. Foley. Before he went, he looked at the new barrier. "Even if I say it meself, that shouldn'," he said with satisfaction, "it'd take a monsthrous air of wind to bend that wall." And he went home.

* * *

WHEN THE TWO little boys came back from school that day, they stood at the corner and gazed at the wall as if they had never before seen it, for it was finished now. Then Michael went on his way past Foley's gate.

Inside the yard, Jamesy still looked at the wall, and he called to his grandmother through the open kitchen door: "We med a great job of that bit of buildin'," he shouted, and the new wall shouted back, but with a fainter voice—"bit of buildin'." Jamesy Foley could scarcely believe his ears. All his life he had grudged the young Scullys their echo; and now he had a still better one in his own yard, provided that he stood in the right place. His grandmother called him in to his tea, but he didn't even hear her. "Who are you?" he shouted, and listened to the voice; then: "What's your name?" and: "What time is it?" and the puzzled Mrs. Foley answered from the kitchen. "'Tis full time for your tea," she called, "an' the dear only knows you should have me name learned be now." When Jamesy laughed, the wall laughed, too. "Hullo there," he shouted, when he could speak again, but this time old Mrs. Foley sounded really vexed. "You're worse nor Johnny the Gab," she said crossly, "standin' there proroguin' to yourself about nothin' at all. Will you come on in this minute an' stop your roarin'?" So Jamesy only waited to wave a hand at a wall that would now mean so much to him. "O. K.," he called before he turned towards the house; and "O. K." came the answering voice.

* * *

HE TOLD HIS grandmother all about it, when they sat at the table together, and her strongest feeling was one of relief. "To tell the thruth of it," she said, "I thought you were gone out of your latitude entirely, givin' out all that ould chat to yourself, an' no one there at all." Then, dark as it was, she went out with him and stood on the magic spot. "Now say something," her grandson urged, "until it answers you back."

But the knowledge that the echo waited for her to speak had the same unnerving effect upon old Mrs. Foley that the sight of an expectant ear-trumpet has upon most people; she simply could not think of a single word to say. "Sing a bit of a song then," he suggested, but she couldn't think of a song either. Jamesy was disgusted with her. "SHE CAN'T TALK," he shouted mockingly, and the wall mocked too; "can't talk," it said with a sneer. It was too much for Mrs. Foley who was tired of it all. "Howld your whisht," she said loudly—speaking to the small boy, but still facing the end of the yard before moving quickly to the open door. And the wall made the answer Jamesy had never dared to make. "Whisht," it ordered briefly.

Old Mrs. Foley paused at the threshold, and gave one of her shrill cackles of laughter. "There's no mistake," she said, "but it bates out all ever I heard." But there was no answer to that.

D. M. LARGE

Epic Architecture

THE skyscrapers of New York tower higher and ever higher, until the mid-city has the aspect of mighty honeycombed cliffs, deep-cleft with canyon-streets. Huge masses of steel, stone, glass are thrown sky-ward, signalizing the indomitable push and the irresistible lift of the creative human spirit at work. These terraced crags, these monumental up-ended pigeon-cotes, these soaring pylons and towers and piers, overwhelm us with their expressions of daring, of lawlessness, of inspiration. This is at once a new Babel and a City Divine. By day it thrills us with its stupendous engineering feats, its aspiring finials, its stirring masses and directions and outlines; by night it enchants with the loveliness of amber lights patterned on huge screens hanging from the sky, or with a tower of flame or an opalescent glow of color projected on gigantic walls.

At times the layman sees the skyscraper naked—for the structure itself is in the standing steel skeleton and the monolithic floors. The metal posts rise; the cross-beams are set in; and then the building stands stone floor above stone floor, with only posts between—and the wise ones know that a new architecture has been born, not an art of piling up masonry, and only secondarily a thing of walls; an architecture of work-floors and living-floors suspended in air. A sheath-like envelope of glass and terra cotta or metal or brick is hung on the skeleton; and in its shaping, its design, the architect expresses, (or blankets, denies) the power, the lift, the inspiration.

The straight new skyscrapers, the expressive ones, rise among many others wherein the height is dwarfed, the daring engineering squeezed into old stylistic envelopes, the lines weakened, the stirring proportions masked. But even the ensos of the jumbled good and bad is exciting: the early evasions and excuses form a frame for the later jutting crags and gloriously towering towers.—From "The New World Architecture," by SHELDON CHENEY. (New York: Tudor.)

Marsh Berries

A low cloud shifts its wide gray wing,
Till like a lazy feather
The drowsy twilight settles down
In somber winter weather,

And through the dusk the sudden sight
Of red marsh berries blowing
Upon their frosty stems is like
The look of lanterns glowing

On distant slopes beyond the town,
When night's white spell is broken
By swinging shadows, silver-bright,
And windy cold words spoken.

DOROTHY HOPE MCCRODEN

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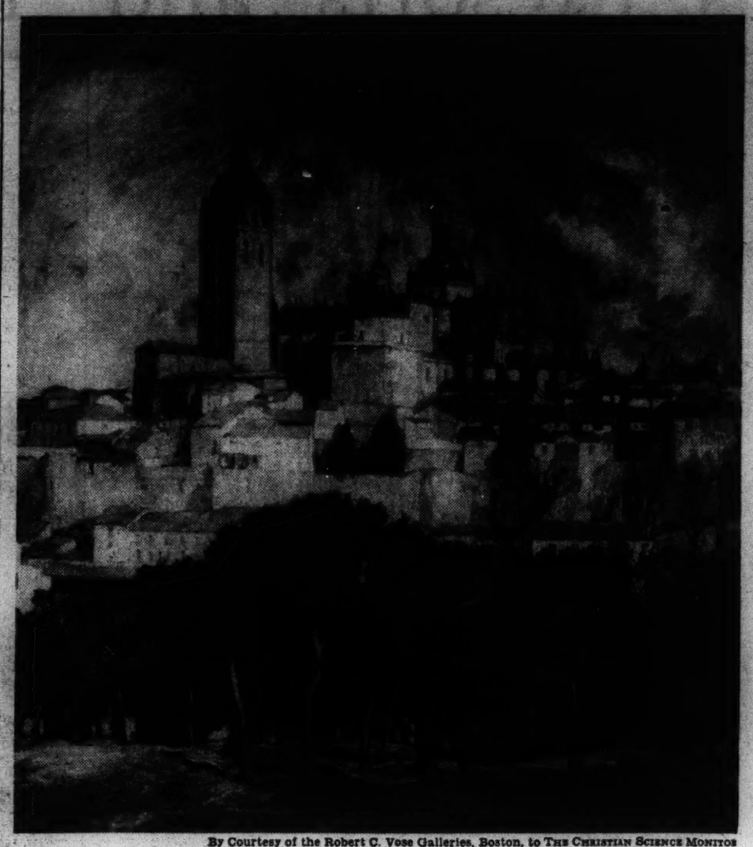

By Courtesy of the Robert C. Vose Galleries, Boston, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SEGOVIA: *A Painting by Ignacio Zuloaga*

THIS portrait of his native city, Segovia in Spain, was painted by Ignacio Zuloaga before he visited America about a dozen years ago. With an aroused interest in Spanish art and music, Americans enjoyed the peculiarly Spanish characteristics of his portraits and landscapes. He brought to us canvases painted in a Goya-Manet fashion. Against a rather sombre background the Spanish people were shown, striking in facial features and costume. There was a dashing, romantic quality in them, and they seemed as capable of tragic expression as they were joyous. Little did we suppose then that Zuloaga's Spain would be in the grip of civil struggle within a dozen years, and that these pictures would soon possess documentary as well as artistic value.

In this landscape Zuloaga was no doubt influenced by a great Spanish forebear whom he reveres, El Greco. The famed view of Toledo by El Greco in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, has served as a prototype for such scenes as this of Segovia. Zuloaga employed a similar palette, tried to achieve an El Grecan atmosphere in the cool gray-green tones. But Zuloaga could not abandon himself to the expressionistic, imaginative, unearthly qualities of El Greco, for he lived in an era of realism and felt a kinship with one of the outstanding realists of French painting, Edward Manet. But Zuloaga does display that dilemma of the modern artist of a few decades ago, torn between the world of impression and that of expression, wedged in between two critical generations in the history of modern art.

An Accomplished Feature

MY FATHER before me had a singularly keen nose. All his life long he enjoyed with more than ordinary keenness the odour of flowers, and would often pick a sprig of wild rose and carry it along with him in his hand, sniffing at it from time to time, and he loved the lilac, as I do after him. . . . He always had a peculiar sensitiveness to the presence of animals, as of dogs, cats, muskrats, cattle, horses, and the like, and would speak of them long before he had seen them or could know that they were about.

I recall once on a wild Northern lake, when we were working along the shore in a boat, how he stopped suddenly and exclaimed: "David, do you hear anything?"—for I, as a boy, was ears for him in those wilderness places.

"No, Father. What is it?" "Indians." And sure enough, in a short time I heard the barking of their dogs and we came soon upon their camp, where, I remember, they were drying deer meat upon a frame of poplar poles over an open fire. He told me that the smoky smell of the Indians, tanned buckskin, parched wild rice, and the like, were odours that carried far and could not be mistaken.

My father had a big, hooked nose with long, narrow nostrils. I suppose that this has really nothing to do with the matter, although I have come, after these many years, to look with curious interest upon people's noses, since I know what a vehicle of delight they often are. My own nose is nothing to speak of, good enough as noses go—but I think I inherited from my father something of the power of enjoyment he had from that sense, though I can never hope to be the accomplished smeller he was.—From "Great Possessions," by DAVID GRAYSON, copyright, 1917 by Doubleday, Doran & Company, Inc.

Moving Down

All that a house gives up is boxed and crated.
Anything left unwrapped is for the house,
Since what we ought to take cannot be freighted
You told me once: the elm, your nibbling mouse
Under the sink, the beam I try my head on
Each time I go down cellar, as if to say:
"Come, you're a long way yet from Armageddon;
What have you saved inside against that day?"

Better take one last look, just to be sure.
If the stairs creak, pretend you only came
To see the spider from the attic pour
His ladders out, with all upstairs for his game.
I'll stroll again around the barn and yard.
I didn't move the grindstone. Let it wear
And rub the years alone; raindrops are hard
And have a way with grindstones standing bare.

If I am late—then tell the truckmen wait.
Tell them the spring's an oil well and will fountain
Brown gold at any moment, sure as fate.
I shall be up the trail packing more mountain.
No knowing how long this one last hour will stead
In our next world—or any that lie ahead.

CHARLES MALAM

Constructive Activity

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE fifth chapter of the Gospel of John it is related that Jesus, beholding a certain man who had been held in the bonds of disease and inactivity for thirty-eight years, and seeing his need, instantly healed him of his infirmity, so that he arose and walked. This healing expressed the normal activity of God's law, forever governing all His children. The man's healing was proof of the ever-presence of God.

We have today the revelation of Christian Science through which to gain the spiritual understanding that brings freedom from every form of human bondage. The real man, created in the image and likeness of God, has never lost his perfect, spiritual estate. He is ever at the standpoint of divine opportunity. He has the God-bestowed ability to manifest perfect health, harmony, abundance, success. When we submit to distressing mental, moral, physical, or financial conditions, we are being deceived by false mental concepts, as viewed through the lens of physical sense. This mistaken sense can be changed. How? Through changed thinking, through renewal of thought by the reflection of divine Mind. Paul wrote (Romans 12:2), "Be not conformed to this world: but be ye transformed by the renewing of your mind, that ye may prove what is that good, and acceptable, and perfect, will of God."

Spiritual thinking reverses the illusions of corporeal sense, displaces the beliefs which are the cause of inharmonious conditions, circumstances, or environments. Only through active, spiritual thinking can mankind be freed from its vain gropings in darkness and fear, delivered from lack, illness, pain, economic inharmony, and strife. Material thinking is destructive, while spiritual thinking is both healing and constructive, both curative and preventive.

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy writes (p. 550): "Error of thought is reflected in error of action. The continual contemplation of existence as material and corporeal—as beginning and ending, and, with birth, decay, and dissolution as its component stages—hides the true and spiritual Life, and causes our standard to trail in the dust." To realize the health, joy, and supply which belong to our spiritual selfhood, in unity with God, we must correct "error of thought" before it appears in "error of action."

Spiritual thinking is constructive activity, entirely above and apart from the medley of so-called material conditions, complications, relationships. Christian Science teaches us to resolve these seeming material states into "error of thought," and to correct them by spiritualizing our thought, thus finding harmony in place of inharmony.

The impotent man lying at the pool of Bethesda did not need time or changed conditions in order to manifest normal action and freedom. But he did need a changed point of view, a spiritually correct sense of health. Christ Jesus was able immediately to restore this true sense through his understanding of divine Mind, the ever-present Mind which eliminates erroneous mortal beliefs.

The divine Mind produces in man and the universe harmonious action. Individuals who understand this spiritual fact can apply it at all times and under all conditions. Each can turn to infinite Mind, divine Love, for help, and measurably understand and realize the truth and its freedom. How to reflect divine Mind, which releases us from all forms of material bondage, is what we need to learn. Constant unfoldment is God's law for man. As we study the Scriptures, together with Science and Health, we learn to apply the truths of divine being in our lives, and prove that normal, harmonious, progressive activity is the spiritual fact.

Forsaking the material sense of life, from which arise sin, suffering, poverty, war, and accepting the spiritual basis of action, we find increasing freedom from disease, sin, anxiety, and insecurity. Christian Science enables us to realize that God, good, alone governs man, and that God forever holds His ideas spiritually intact, healthy, secure from the errors of material belief. Would it have been possible for Christ Jesus to heal the impotent man, had evil or disease been real? Jesus understood and obeyed the law of God. He saw the spiritual idea, man, as wholly and forever spiritual and perfect.

In boyhood Jesus asked Mary, his mother (Luke 2:49), "Wist ye not that I must be about my Father's business?" When the false belief that life is at the mercy of accident, disease, poverty, destruction, death, yields to the true sense of being, and human consciousness universally takes on the constructive activity of spiritual thinking, harmony will be made manifest everywhere. Life, Truth, Love, held to in one's consciousness confer ever-unfolding spiritual freedom and harmony. This regeneration of thought enables us to be about our Father's business, and is constructive activity, bearing fruit after its kind.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Activité constructive

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

AU CINQUIÈME chapitre de l'Évangile selon saint Jean, nous apprenons que Jésus s'arrêta près d'un homme qu'enchaînaient depuis trente-huit ans la maladie et l'inaction; le Maître perçut sa détresse et le guérit instantanément, de sorte que l'infirme se leva et se mit à marcher. Cette guérison exprimait l'activité normale de la loi par laquelle Dieu gouverne à jamais tous Ses enfants. C'était une preuve du fait que Dieu est toujours présent.

Aujourd'hui, grâce à la révélation de la Science Chrétienne, nous pouvons acquérir la compréhension spirituelle qui libère de l'esclavage humain sous toutes ses formes. Créé à l'image et selon la ressemblance de Dieu, l'homme réel n'a jamais perdu sa condition parfaite, spirituelle. Il a toujours devant lui des perspectives divines. Il tient de Dieu l'aptitude à manifester la santé parfaite, l'harmonie, l'abondance et le succès. Subir passivement de pénibles conditions mentales, morales, physiques ou financières, c'est se laisser tromper par de faux concepts mentaux perçus à travers la lentille du sens physique. Ce faux sens peut être corrigé. De quelle manière? En pensant d'une autre façon, en renouvelant la pensée par la réflexion de l'Entendement divin. Paul écrit (Romains 12:2): "Ne vous conformez pas au présent siècle, mais soyez transformés par le renouvellement de votre esprit, afin que vous discerniez quelle est la volonté de Dieu, qui est bonne, agréable et parfaite."

Le penser spirituel renverse les illusions du sens corporel; il chasse les croyances qui causaient des conditions, des circonstances ou une ambiance inharmonieuses. Seul un penser actif et spirituel peut libérer le genre humain de ses tâtonnements inutiles dans les ténèbres de la crainte, et nous affranchir du manque, de la maladie, des souffrances, des troubles économiques et des conflits. Le penser matériel est destructif; mais le penser spirituel est à la fois guérisseur et constructif, aussi bien curatif que préservatif.

A la page 550 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mary Baker Eddy écrit: "Une erreur de pensée se réfléchit dans une erreur d'action. La contemplation continuelle de l'existence en tant que matérielle et corporelle—comme ayant un commencement et une fin, et dont la naissance, la décadence et la dissolution constituent les phases—cache la véritable Vie spirituelle, et fait traîner notre étendard dans la poussière." Pour avoir la santé, la joie, les ressources appartenant à notre vrai moi spirituel, uni à Dieu, il faut corriger l'erreur "de pensée" avant qu'elle se traduise par une "erreur d'action."

Le penser spirituel est une activité constructive, entièrement au-dessus et à l'écart de la mêlée que forment les prétendues conditions, complications ou relations matérielles. La Science Chrétienne nous enseigne à résoudre en "erreur de pensée" ces soi-disant états matériels, puis à les corriger par la spiritualisation de notre penser; alors nous trouvons l'harmonie au lieu de l'inharmonie.

Pour manifester l'action et la liberté normales, l'impotent couché vers la piscine de Béthesda n'avait besoin ni de temps ni de circonstances différentes. Mais il lui fallait changer son point de vue, obtenir un sens de santé spirituellement correct. Par sa compréhension de l'Entendement divin, toujours présent, qui chasse les croyances mortelles erronées, Jésus le Christ put immédiatement restaurer ce sens véritable.

Chez l'homme et dans l'univers, l'Entendement divin produit l'action harmonieuse. Ceux qui comprennent ce fait spirituel peuvent l'appliquer en tout temps et dans n'importe quel cas. Chacun peut avoir recours à l'Entendement infini, à l'Amour divin, pour comprendre et saisir, au moins dans une certaine mesure, la vérité et son indépendance. Nous avons besoin d'apprendre à refléter l'Entendement divin, qui nous affranchit de l'esclavage matériel sous toutes ses formes. La loi de Dieu prévoit pour l'homme un développement ininterrompu. En étudiant les Écritures ainsi que *Science et Santé*, nous apprenons à mettre en pratique dans notre vie les vérités de l'être divin; nous prouvons que l'activité normale, harmonieuse et progressive représente le fait spirituel.

Abandonnons le sens matériel de la vie, d'où naissent le péché, la souffrance, la pauvreté, la guerre; acceptons la base spirituelle d'action, et nous nous trouverons toujours plus libres en ce qui concerne la maladie, le péché, l'inquiétude, l'insécurité. La Science Chrétienne nous met à même de comprendre que seul Dieu, le bien, gouverne l'homme, et que Dieu maintient toujours Ses idées spirituellement intactes, saines, à l'abri des erreurs de la croyance matérielle. Si le mal et la maladie avaient été réels, Jésus le Christ aurait-il pu guérir un impotent? Jésus comprenait la loi de Dieu et s'y montrait obéissant. Pour lui l'idée spirituelle—l'homme—était toujours entièrement spirituelle et parfaite.

Jésus n'avait que douze ans lorsqu'il dit à Marie, sa mère (Luc. 2:49): "Ne saviez-vous pas qu'il me faut être occupé des affaires de mon Père?" Quand la fausse croyance selon laquelle la vie serait exposée aux accidents, aux maladies, à la pauvreté, à la destruction, à la mort, fera place au vrai sens de l'être, et que la conscience humaine adoptera d'une manière universelle l'activité constructive du penser spirituel, l'harmonie se manifestera partout. S'attacher mentalement à la Vie, à la Vérité, à l'Amour, confère au disciple la liberté spirituelle ainsi qu'une harmonie toujours croissante. Cette régénération qui se produit dans la pensée nous permet d'être occupés des affaires de notre Père; elle représente une activité constructive, portant du fruit selon son espèce.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Seascape

Stormy day,
Spray flying,
Gulls crying,
And over the bay
A little ship
Tossing and trying,
And forging its way
Into safe shelter.

Enough that I may
Be like yonder vessel,
Buoyant and fearless
When oceans are gray—
Steadfast and strong
When the storm seemeth long,
And the shore far away.

ROBERT E. KEY

A City Can Be Quiet

HELSINKI is not spectacular. It is too new to be picturesque. But it has the attractiveness of good taste and grave prosperity.

Whether you enter the capital of Finland by the railway station which is one of the astonishments of modern Europe, or by the South Harbour through an archipelago which is the most extensive in the world, you are instantly struck by two things. First, this metropolis, small as it is in area and population, modest in wealth and tradition compared with the great cities of the world, is nevertheless a real place, genuine, admirable. And second, it is incredibly quiet. It is not the quietness of stagnation, for there are plenty of people, motor-cars, buses, and flow of traffic, pleasure and business. It is quiet because a number of years ago the Finns worked out and put into operation a programme of noise abatement such as only recently—and in part—has been adopted by New York and London. In Helsinki no auto sounds a horn, no steamer whistles, no factory hoots, no bicycle rings its bell. There are no sirens, gongs, carillons, street cries, blaring radios, or racket of any kind or at any time. By prohibiting all except emergency alarms (every pedestrian takes precaution to look before crossing a street, and every chauffeur drives with care), the shrill vocalities and the whole incessant, uncivilized roar accepted as inevitable in the congested areas of most countries have been completely eliminated.—From "Finland, the New Nation," by Agnes Rothery. (London: Faber. New York: Viking.)

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With Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 16-17 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1938

Realtors Told Of Tobin Hopes For Tax Relief

Boston Purchasing Agent Talks to Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange

Asks Co-operation

No Easing Seen Until City Resolutely Faces Day of Financial Reckoning

There can be no relief for tax burdened real estate until Boston resolutely faces the day of financial reckoning that other City Administrations have side-stepped by borrowing. This was the message from Mayor Maurice J. Tobin carried by John A. Breen, City Purchasing Agent, to some 300 bankers, builders, apartment house proprietors and property owners who braved the icy blasts of a northeast blizzard last night to attend the annual convention of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange at the Hotel Sheraton.

Outside the hotel, banging shutters and a howling wind appropriately punctuated Mr. Breen's emphatic plea for continued co-operation from real estate to see the city through its darkest hour of need, since the "day of reckoning," as conceived by the city spokesman, is actually the ending of an era of political "horse swapping" and the beginnings of a period of eventual relief from high real estate taxes.

Mayor Tobin was supposed to have delivered his message in person, but at a late hour last night he sent Mr. Breen to the convention with word that he was unavoidably detained. Realtors, however, were not disappointed for Mr. Breen is probably the Mayor's closest advisor and is well known in real estate circles for his years of service with the Nordblom Housing Corporation.

Tobin Well Aware

Mr. Breen made it clear that the Tobin Administration is well aware that real estate "is assessed in Boston for 60 to 100 per cent over its fair market value." And Mayor Tobin realizes, he said, that the tax rate is all out of proportion to that of other cities of comparable size in the country, and where Mayor Tobin's predecessors have insistently denied high per capita costs and as persistently sought relief from high government costs by borrowing to avoid the "day of reckoning," the present administration was described by Mr. Breen as thoroughly cognizant of the city's precarious financial situation, which is the first step, he said, toward removing the attendant evils.

Real estate, Mr. Breen pointed out, pays for nearly 50 per cent of government costs in Boston. Yet downtown Boston reveals vacancies amounting to 25 per cent of capacity. If business increases to the point where all available space is utilized in downtown Boston, he added, the streets will have to be reconstructed at great expense to provide for the added traffic.

There are urgent demands, he said, for increased municipal services as a result of modernization of the city's merchandizing system. Whereas, the city is losing many of its revenue-paying warehouses because of improved trucking transportation systems, it is called upon to keep highways in better condition for the trucks. As municipal services are increased, necessitating increased expenditures by the city, there has been a decrease in services from which the city can obtain the necessary additional costs of government.

Two-Edged Sword

Thus, Mr. Breen explained, the city faces a two-edged sword which prods the budget balancers no matter which way they turn. Here is a gigantic problem in municipal financing that Mayor Tobin has the courage to face, he added, with "the further co-operation of real estate" which forms the bulk of city revenues. The problems are no different than those confronting the city for the last decade, Mr. Breen continued. But other mayors have managed to postpone the day of reckoning by borrowing and raising taxes on real estate.

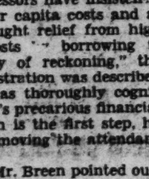
"The day of reckoning can no longer be postponed," Mr. Breen asserted. "Economies already introduced by the Mayor have served to cut millions from the city budget. But that is only a drap in the bucket. Other economies must be made. And just now, we do not know where they will be made.

"The city likewise faces the possibility that unemployment is a com-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and vicinity: Generally fair and occasionally partly cloudy, with gradually rising temperature tonight and Wednesday; lowest temperature tonight in the upper 20's; moderate westerly winds.

Massachusetts generally fair tonight and Wednesday; warmer tonight and in the southeast portion Wednesday.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: generally fair tonight and Wednesday; warmer tonight.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Generally fair and warmer tonight and Wednesday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong west or northwest winds, diminishing by Wednesday; fair tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	10	4	Minneapolis	20	28
Bermuda	64	52	New Orleans	52	60
Chicago	30	18	New York	18	16
Denver	40	40	Norfolk	28	24
Helena	22	26	Philadelphia	20	18
Jacksonville	62	42	St. Louis	30	26
Kansas City	34	22	S. Francisco	54	54
Los Angeles	54	54	Washington	22	20
Miami	62	56			

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., March 1.
B—Minimum, Feb. 28.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 10:37 p. m.; height 9.2 feet.
Wednesday, 11:15 a. m.; height 9.9 feet.
Light all vehicles by 6:35 p. m.

Hurley-Buckley Breach Held as Still Wide Open

In Boston Today

Auditor Asserts Dispute Not Ended

State Auditor Thomas H. Buckley indicated today that political differences continue to divide him from his fellow-Democrat, Gov. Charles H. Hurley, despite a friendly meeting between them last night.

Rival ambitions of the two men, both influential in the State Democratic Party, have created a serious problem for Democratic voters on the eve of a Gubernatorial campaign.

Mr. Buckley denied today that he and the Governor had ended a dispute that drew public attention about two weeks ago when the Executive assailed Mr. Buckley as a "traitor and trimmer" of the party.

Although the two met in Worcester last night, sat next to each other at a public dinner and then rode off in the same car (Mr. Hurley's), the State Auditor said they had not discussed the "traitor and trimmer" charge.

"If we had been in the car alone, I would have asked the Governor what he meant by those words, however," Mr. Buckley said. The Governor's bodyguard was also in the car at the time.

Behind the outward coolness of the two men is the political ambition of each for the Governorship. Governor Hurley has announced his candidacy for re-election in November. Mr. Buckley reiterated today his receptivity of any popular demand that might arise for his elevation.

"The only position I am interested in is the top position, or my own position as Auditor," he said, when

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Boston Allocated 4,500 WPA Jobs

Boston's allocation of 4,500 additional WPA jobs, announced from Washington today, was not received with undivided enthusiasm by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin.

In his office, the Mayor pointed out that, although a substantial number of persons will thereby be taken from the welfare rolls and put on WPA projects, the city will have to pay for material and supplies needed to begin new projects. Neither, he added, will the entire 4,500 jobs be filled by those now on welfare.

"The new jobs will have no effect on the 1938 tax rate," said Mayor Tobin.

Study Proposed Of Constitutions

Two laws to increase the study of State and Federal Constitutions and election laws by pupils in public schools were advocated today by several legislators, a member of the Boston School Committee and the editor of a weekly newspaper.

Their testimony was given before the Legislative Committee on Education at the Statehouse.

"Study of the Constitution should be mandatory in days like these when so many people are forgetting the Constitution," said Joseph Lee, Jr., of the Boston School Committee.

"At no time has there been such a need for the restatement of cardinal American principles," declared Alexander Brin, editor of the Jewish Advocate.

One of the bills being studied by the legislative committee would require the study of both Constitutions in elementary and high schools. The other would authorize the State to supply free copies of

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Law on Endless Chains Sought

Because there is a question whether the scheme, under the law, is a lottery, new laws are necessary to keep the endless chain system of selling merchandise out of Massachusetts, Assistant Attorney General James J. Ronan told the Legislative Legal Affairs Committee today. Another Assistant Attorney General, Maurice M. Goldman, asked the committee to tighten regulations on installment buying.

Attorney Ronan cited a scheme promoted here last fall by which each customer was to get two new customers. The customer, he said, for a payment of $5.95, provided the chain was not broken, and 31,667 new customers were obtained, would receive $640. The promoters, Mr. Ronan said, would receive $30,000.

Mr. Goldman cited a case where a customer was told that he might buy $400 worth of goods, at $1 a week. Later the customer discovered that service charges and interest required a payment of $72 additional annually, so that the purchaser "was going more into debt each year, despite his payments."

Mr. Goldman would require that, at time of sale, the bill indicate total carrying charges. The committee asked him to draw up required legislation.

Gas Price Boost Put Off Till April

The Boston Consolidated Gas Company cannot boost its rates until April 1, if then.

This was made definite today by a decision of the State Department of Public Utilities. The Public Utilities Commission is currently conducting hearings on the proposed new rates.

Had the Department not postponed the effective date, the new schedule—which considerably increases the cost of gas to the small consumer—would have automatically become effective today.

Judge Sentences So-Called 'Fagin'

John Chauncey, so-called "Fagin" because he used two 15-year-old boys in his thefts, was today sentenced to two and a half years in a Federal penitentiary by Judge George C. Sweeney for forgery and passing forged WPA checks.

Although the actual amount involved in this prosecution was only $70, Assistant U. S. Attorney Jackson J. Holtz asked for a three-year term of imprisonment because of Chauncey's previous record. Attorney Holtz said that the man's forgeries had involved $2500.

Coincidentally, with the disposition of the "Fagin" case, U. S. Marshal John J. Murphy ushered into the courtroom 20 Somerville High School boys who happened to be touring the Federal Building at the time. Such groups frequently visit the government agencies housed there.

Two Salem men were also sentenced by Judge Sweeney in Federal Court today for making counterfeit 50-cent pieces. John P. Paraskervopoulas received a year and a day, and Charles Macey, because of his record, two years.

Leo M. Gobeau, arraigned before U. S. Commissioner Harry N. Guterman today on charges of counterfeiting and possessing and passing 22 spurious 50-cent pieces was held in $5,000 bail for a hearing March 9. According to Assistant U. S. Attorney Arthur J. Cartier, Gobeau made 52 of the coins and passed 30 of them near his home in the South End.

U.S. Drive Cuts Counterfeiting In Boston Area

Educational Program Is Given Credit for Reducing Loss

Co-operation Asked

Forging of Government Checks Offers New Problem

A United States Treasury drive against counterfeiters, launched by the Department's Secret Service Division, is bearing fruit in the Boston area. Figures on the amount of counterfeit money coming through the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston for the month of December for the last three years indicate the effectiveness of the campaign. Last December only $311 in counterfeit money came through, as compared with $3900 for the same month in 1936 and $6400 for December, 1935.

The educational program by the Government has had much to do with reducing the amount of counterfeit money in the Boston area. For example, at present a number of counterfeit $20 and $100 bills are appearing in the city. Immediately on their discovery local retailers and institutions are sent circulars describing these bills. Government agents also have been giving talks on counterfeiting to civic groups.

Educational Program

Assistant United States Attorney Arthur J. B. Cartier of Boston has given some 300 such addresses. Mr. Cartier is the Government's attorney in conterfeit cases in Boston. He exhibits two enlargements of five dollar bills which clearly show the difference between a photo-engraved counterfeit bill and a steel-engraved bona fide bill. When magnified, the counterfeit is blurred while the real bill retains its distinct lines. Most counterfeits are photo-engraved rather than steel-engraved, he said. With the end of an ordinary magnifying glass an amateur can easily recognize the difference, Mr. Cartier declared.

Records show that it is usually the $1, the $5, and the $10 bills which are counterfeited. They are easier to pass as they arouse less suspicion, secret service agents declare. They are generally put into the currency stream through small retail stores or at gas stations. The quick appearance of warnings published by the Secret Service Department, in co-operation with Postal Authorities, has tended to make the passers of counterfeit money steer clear of the bigger stores.

Counterfeiting Coins

But counterfeiting is not limited to bills. Counterfeit coins are also in circulation. The coins are used extensively in coin and slot machines. The cases of two men charged with counterfeiting 25 and 50 cent pieces are at present pending a hearing before Federal authorities in Boston.

Although the volume of counterfeit money is definitely decreasing, another field has served somewhat to replace it. With the deluge of Federal checks from WPA, CCC and other New Deal agencies, there has been a marked increase in the forging of Government checks, it is reported.

Assistant Attorney Cartier is at present busy with the local Secret Service men investigating the alleged embezzlement of about $10,000 through CCC checks in Boston. And there remains that strange case last month in Washington of the CCC employee who, the Government charges, maintained a fictitious CCC camp in Virginia's Shenandoah National Park and paid the non-existant supervisor and imaginary foremen sums totaling $84,000 over a period of 3½ years. All of this found its way into the employee's pocket, the Government contends.

"Federal authorities in Boston and elsewhere are fighting a relentless war against the counterfeiting rings throughout the country," the Federal men declare. And figures indicate they are winning. But they strongly need public support. Individuals must be more careful in accepting bills. They must report all suspicious monies to the authorities. Do what it can, the Government cannot win the battle alone. The continued co-operation and alertness of the individual citizen is the missing link in the successful solution of the counterfeiting problem state the Federal men.

Fight Goes On For Mayoralty Of Worcester

Bennett, Republican, Wins Decision, but Sullivan, Democrat, Hangs On

City Is Victim

Incumbent Plans to Carry Case to State Supreme Court If Possible

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., March 1—Following the announcement by Richard J. Lane of Boston, who sat as Supreme Court Auditor and Master in Worcester's disputed mayoralty election and recount, that he had decided the election in favor of William A. Bennett, Republican, over John S. Sullivan, Democrat, by 92 votes, counsel for Mr. Bennett commenced making plans for bringing about the removal of Mayor Sullivan from office just as soon as possible.

Mayor Sullivan, who protested the election and recount and who has been in office as a holdover since Jan. 3 after he secured a Supreme Court order restraining the Board of Aldermen from certifying the election of Mr. Bennett pending a decision of the Court, stated that he would continue in office, despite the report of Mr. Lane, in anticipation of further moves on the part of his counsel.

Counsel for Mayor Sullivan indicated that they intended to submit new evidence at an anticipated hearing before the Full Bench of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court, which they contend will delay a final decision for at least two or three more months.

Bennett Plans Opposition

Republican counsel declared they were prepared to forestall any further effort on the part of Mayor Sullivan to prevent Mr. Bennett from immediately assuming the office that he is rightfully entitled to administer.

While Republican counsel refused to reveal the exact nature of the moves planned for the immediate ousting of Mayor Sullivan, it was disclosed that the status of the city's 1938 budget would be used as the principal argument in pleading with the Full Bench to seat Mr. Bennett without further delay.

Convinced that any further moves on the part of Democratic counsel to take advantage of legal technicalities will be done solely to delay the ultimate seating of Mr. Bennett, Republican counsel will point out to the Court the unfairness of compelling Mr. Bennett to administer a budget prepared by a Democrat, which will be the case unless the Republican Mayor-elect can assume office before the expiration of the legal date on which the budget must be passed.

Budget is Involved

The city's 1938 budget has already been prepared by Mayor Sullivan and will be submitted to the Finance Committee of the City Council this week, it is expected. The Finance Committee, the Board of Aldermen and the Common Council will then have 60 days in which to act on the document. Whereas those bodies may cut items, they cannot add to them. Unless they act on the budget before the expiration of 60 days, it automatically becomes effective as submitted by the Mayor. Even though Mr. Bennett is seated some weeks before the closing date on which the budget must become effective, he will be considerably handicapped in changing it to suit his ideas, but will be in a position to exercise at least some control over its expenditures.

Republican counsel has already requested a preliminary hearing before a single justice of the Supreme Court for some day next week. At this hearing Democratic counsel are expected to present their plans for delaying the decision of the Supreme Court, while Republican counsel will endeavor to defeat that objective by pointing out not only the necessity but the fairness to Mayor-elect Bennett and the people of Worcester in accelerating the final adjudication of the case.

Same Spot, Same Road

Charge and Defense

Top—Picture Offered to Show Bad Construction of Merritt Parkway in Connecticut. Bottom—Picture of Same Spot Produced in Defense Showing Road Was Curved Slightly to Save Venerable Oak

Brewster Wants U.S. to Aid Trade Of Latin America

WASHINGTON, March 1 (AP)—Representative Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine told Congress today that development of economic co-operation with Latin America was more important to the United States than its interests in Asia.

Mr. Brewster in the House Record Appendix quoted the United States historian, Dr. Charles A. Beard, to the effect that "entire poverty-stricken Asia, from Siberia to Singapore, is not worth the bones of a single American doughboy."

The Congressman said that the United States, in his opinion, "has no intention of engaging in another vain crusade to make the world safe for Democracy, nor to make the Yangtze safe for Standard Oil tankers."

He continued:

"Let America enforce the Neutrality Act and halt in some measure the shipment of munitions and essential war materials to Japan. That is the great immediate contribution America can make to world peace.

"The United States meanwhile most wisely and profitably may turn the attention of its idle young men and teeming millions to the development of the resources of the nations at our very door.

"Let us co-operate as good neighbors in the development of the iron resources of Mexico, the tin deposits of Bolivia, the manganese

(Continued on Page 10, Column 8)

Waterbury Faces Investigation Of Its Civic Finances

WATERBURY, Conn., March 1 (AP)—Superior Court Judge Ernest A. Inglis ordered today a grand jury to be impaneled next Tuesday to conduct an investigation into the financial affairs of the City of Waterbury.

State's attorney Hugh M. Alcorn, who has been sifting evidence as special prosecutor for the past three weeks, told the Court in asking for the order:

"Sufficient evidence has been obtained to warrant a sweeping investigation not only of affairs in Waterbury, but also in matters which have extended beyond the confines of the city."

The financial affairs of the Democratic City Administration headed by Mayor Frank Hayes, who is also Connecticut's Lieutenant Governor, came under official scrutiny after Sherwood L. Rowland was inaugurated as controller in January.

Mr. Rowland, elected by a margin of 33 votes and the first Republican to hold the office since 1921, charged important financial records under the jurisdiction of his predecessor, Daniel J. Leary, were missing.

A report filed last week by an auditing firm working under Mr. Alcorn's direction placed the total over-expenditures at over $500,000.

The investigating grand jury, if impaneled, will be the sixth in Connecticut history. The fifth is now at work investigating the $6,000,000 land purchases for the Merritt Parkway in Fairfield County, and the four others were used in former years by Mr. Alcorn to investigate Hartford County matters.

Roads Dispute In Connecticut Has New Angle

Highway Commissioner in Report Offers Comparative Pictures

Saved a Tree

Declares Photographs Tending to Show Faults Were Trick Photography

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., March 1—The ancient Chinese proverb anent a single picture being worth 10,000 words is being debated here today as citizens view conflicting pictures of similar sections of the new Merritt Parkway and debate the strange situation that has developed in Connecticut highway building.

For 15 years John A. Macdonald has been State Highway Commissioner. He is a prominent Republican, but his politics did not cause Gov. Wilbur L. Cross, Democrat, to replace him. In fact, the Governor reappointed him to the post twice, and the $20,000,000 Merritt Parkway, Connecticut's most ambitious roadway, designed to by-pass several shore towns, relieve Post Road congestion and shorten the Boston to New York driving time was begun.

There appeared to be little friction until the Nutmeg State, at the behest of Governor Cross, voted to reorganize and consolidate its state bureaus, departments and commissions in line with recent governmental trends for centralization.

How Trouble Started

One of the principal steps taken was formation of a new Department of Public Works. The Governor last April appointed Robert A. Hurley to head this function. Mr. Hurley, acting on the strength of an opinion from Connecticut Attorney General Charles J. McLaughlin, held that the highways were legally under the new Public Works Department and he took over highway direction until last month when the State Supreme Court upheld Mr. Macdonald's contention that the Highway Commissioner still retained legal control over the roads.

During the seven months that Mr. Hurley had charge of the highways he prepared a report denouncing Mr. Macdonald's conduct of the department, particularly in regard to Merritt Parkway construction.

This report was filed last Jan. 5 and among the exhibits were some photographs which pictured the new, four-lane highway as winding in and about trees and narrow bridges in somewhat serpentine fashion. The pictures, in fact, made the project appear rather botched and they caused a furore in the State, and in New York and Massachusetts as well, where progress of the Merritt Parkway is being watched by many citizens.

Deception, Macdonald says

Mr. Macdonald immediately promised a reply. It was laid on Governor Cross's desk last night. In 168 pages, Mr. Macdonald sets forth his side of the story, charging at the outset that much of Mr. Hurley's report was "crudely deceptive and cruelly destructive."

"The deception," Mr. Macdonald emphasizes, "is best illustrated in a form that any one can understand by many of the photographs submitted as a part of the report in support of the allegations made therein.

"In taking the photographs every possible device for foreshortening and optical illusion, including a special lens, must have been employed to distort the true perspective and produce an appearance at wide variance with actual conditions."

Mr. Macdonald attached some photographs himself to his report, claiming they were taken of the identical sections pictured by Mr. Hurley. They disclose conditions quite contrary to the ones shown in Mr. Hurley's report.

Curved to Save Tree

In one picture, for example, that was widely shown around the state, the road in the Hurley picture is shown as narrowing considerably to swing around the tree at what appears to be an awkward angle. The Macdonald picture, on the other hand shows, Mr. Macdonald concedes, "a slight deviation from the ideal line . . . but, the tree was saved, and we believe that fact will weigh most heavily with anyone having an appreciation of the beautiful."

Mr. Macdonald attaches a letter from a New Canaan Garden Club and an editorial from the New Canaan Advertiser in support of the tree saving.

Quick to reply, Mr. Hurley late last night asserted Mr. Macdonald's charges he had used trick photography were "ridiculous."

Besides the much publicized tree, the photographic exhibits in both the Hurley and Macdonald reports are chiefly concerned with the design of overpasses.

Disputes Traffic Hazard

Mr. Hurley charged that in several places the roadway converges to make a traffic hazard. Mr. Macdonald replied that there is plenty of room for cars under the bridges and that the entire question of proper widths is still being debated by road-design authorities.

"Can the Commissioner of Public Works (Mr. Hurley) cite any prominent engineer or authority on highway safety who has definitely committed himself as to the minimum width of the dividing strip necessary to prevent friction between opposing lanes of motor vehicle traffic?" Mr. Macdonald asks.

"Can he definitely say," the question continues, "that accidents will increase as the width of the dividing strip decreases or that a dividing strip 16 inches wide is less effective

(Continued on Page 10, Column 7)

Vermont Studies Joblessness; 20,000 Seen in Need of Work

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., March 1—Growing unemployment in Vermont caused Governor Aiken to call a conference on Wednesday of representatives of State and Federal relief agencies and labor representatives to study the State-wide situation. Approximately 20,000 persons are said to be in need of work. As a result of the conference a three-point program was adopted: Appointment of an advisory council, reduction of employables on home relief and preparation of projects for relief labor.

Attending the conference with Governor Aiken were: Harry W. Witters, State WPA Administrator; Sterry R. Waterman, Chairman of the Unemployment Compensation Commission; John Lawson, C. I. O. representative; Allen Raycraft and Robert Sinclair, A. F. of L. representatives; H. C. Ledyard, international representative of the Quarry Workers' International Union.

The advisory council, which Governor Aiken has indicated he will appoint in the near future, will be composed of three labor representatives, three employers' representatives, and three representatives of the public. It will co-operate in an advisory capacity with the State employment service.

Labor representatives at the conference criticized the low standards of home or local relief as compared with the WPA and suggested that the Unemployment Compensation Act be amended to increase the minimum benefits payable from $5 to $7 weekly, together with additional amounts for dependents. Elimination of the reserve account of the compensation fund and the mingling of all employer contributions in a single fund, is also desired.

Vermont, even during the depression, made no provision for direct State relief. It continues to be handled by the towns and municipalities. The last session of the General Assembly, however, provided an emergency fund of $100,000 which the Governor may make available for relief is necessary. It was proposed

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Harvard Head Rallies Forces In Defense of Annual Report

The Week at Harvard

When Dr. James B. Conant, President of Harvard, observed in his annual report, "it seems to me highly probable that a diminution of the total number of students in the universities of this country is desirable," he cast a bombshell into the scholastic arena, and the reverberations are still being heard.

While educators were trying to figure out just what Dr. Conant meant by this remark—and whether he actually did mean what he had said—the opposition quickly formed its attack. Terming his idea for limiting the number of college graduates "a ploughing under of human brains," the Cambridge Union of University Teachers, which includes more than 100 Harvard teachers in its membership, sent him a statement expressing "strong dissent."

Although expressing agreement with the part of Dr. Conant's report that deals with the recruiting of learned professions from all levels of society, the Union took issue with what they termed his "policy of limitation"; maintaining that he was "joining the advocates of an economy of scarcity," and going on to say:

"This is mistaking education for commercial enterprise. But what of the actual human needs of our democratic society? Many families are ill housed, ill clothed, ill fed; many of them have only a caricature of an education. To meet the actual needs of our whole people, it is perfectly clear that we are not producing enough trained professionals."

But Dr. Conant also had his defenders, foremost of whom was Dean Henry W. Holmes, of the Harvard Graduate School of Education.

"A I read what Mr. Conant has written," said Dean Holmes, "not only in this report, but in other publications, he has been a consistent advocate of democratic procedures in education. He does not seem to me to favor the curtailment of educational opportunity as a means toward more satisfactory personal living or more effective citizenship; but he does favor the full and im-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 6)

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Miss Margaret Murney Glenn, C. S. B., a member of the Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Needham, in Needham Town Hall, 8.

Movies

Fine Arts—
"The Life and Loves of Beethoven," starring Harry Baur. 1:25, 3:30, 5:35, 7:40, 9:45. Also "The River." 1, 3, 5:05, 7:10, 9:15.

Brookline Village—

"Wells Fargo," with Joel McCrea, Bob Burns and Frances Dee. 3:05, 9:15, 9:35. Also "Behind the Mike." 1:50, 5, 8:10.

State and Orpheum—
"Goldwyn Follies," featuring Adolphe Menjou, the Ritz Brothers, Phil Baker and others. A Technicolor musical film. Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 11:35 a. m., 3:10, 4:45, 7:30, 9:55.

South Station Theater—
"Decathlon Champion." "Billy Symphony." "The Blind Man and His Dog." "Ice Ballet," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Metropolitan—
"Gold Is Where You Find It," with George Brent, Olivia de Havilland, Claude Rains and Margaret Lindsay. 10:30 a. m., 1:03, 4, 6:58, 9:47. Also the Mauch Twins in "Peanut and His Twin Brother." 11:34 a. m., 3:51, 5:41, 8:38.

Radio Programs—Page 10

Repertory and Medford Square—
Bette Davis in "That Certain Woman," with Henry Fonda. Also Ricardo Cortez, in "Talk of the Devil." Continuous from 12 noon to 11:30 p. m.

University—
Carole Lombard and Fredric March in "Nothing Sacred." 3:15, 6:40, 10:05. Also Fred Astaire in "A Damsel in Distress." 1:30, 4:45, 8:15. Tomorrow: Will Rogers in "State Fair." Also Ronald Colman in "Clive of India."

Tremont—
"Smilin' Thru," with Norma Shearer and Leslie Howard. Also Dick Powell in "Singing Marine." Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Uptown—
"Nothing Sacred," with Carole Lombard, Fredric March and Walter Connolly. 1, 4:10, 7:20, 10:30. Also "I Met My Love Again," featuring Joan Bennett. 2:30, 5:40, 8:50.

Fenway and Fasamount—
James Stewart, Guy Kibbee and Walter Huston in "Of Human Hearts." Fenway: 3:53, 6:20, 9:47. Paramount: 11:03 a. m., 2:30, 5:57, 9:25. Also "Swing Your Lady," with Humphrey Bogart, Nat Pendleton and Louise Fasenda. Fenway: 1:20, 4:47, 8:14. Paramount: 9:30 a. m., 1:07, 4:34, 8:01.

Strand (Huntington Avenue)—
"It's Love I'm After," with Bette Davis and Leslie Howard. Also "Merry-Go-Round of 1938." Tomorrow: "Public Wedding," with Jane Wyman and William Hopper. Also "Outlaws of the Orient," with Jack Holt and Mae Clark.

Scollay and Modern—
"The Buccaneer," Scollay: 11:15 a. m., 2:35, 5:50, 9:10. Modern: 10:50 a. m., 2:20, 5:45, 9:15. Also "She Loved a Fireman." Scollay: 10:15 a. m., 1:30, 4:40, 8:10. Modern: 9:45 a. m., 1:15, 4:45, 8:10.

Keith Memorial—
"Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," multiplane coloring. 10:30 a. m.; 1:14, 4:13, 7:13, 10:11. Stage, "Rhapsody in Rhythm," revue, Wynn Murray, George Campo, Vic Hyde and Rosemary Dering.

Exeter—
Peter Lorre and Jane Regan in "Thank You, Mr. Moto." 2:20, 5:10, 8:00. Also "Nothing Sacred," with Carole Lombard. 3:35, 6:30, 9:30.

Nub—
"Kathleen," an Irish singing and dancing film. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:35, 5, 7:40, 10:10. Also "Dynamite Delaney," 10:45 a. m., 1:15, 3:50, 6:20, 8:55.

Boston—
"Night Spot" with Gordon Jones, Joan Woodbury and Parkyakarkus, 10 a. m., 12:43, 3:26, 6:09, 8:52. Also "Radio City Revels," with Bob Burns, Jack Oakie, Kenny Baker and Ann Miller. 11:04 a. m., 1:47, 4:30, 7:13, 9:56.

Coolidge Corner—
Nothing Sacred," with Carole Lombard and Frederic March. 3:50, 6:55, 10. Also "Thank You, Mr. Moto." 2:10, 5:15, 8:20.

Colonial—
"In Old Chicago," starring Tyrone Power, Alice Faye, Don Ameche, and others. Produced by Darryl F. Zanuck. Directed by Henry King. Daily, 9:30 and 8:30.

Music

Longy School of Music—
Program by Mlle. Germaine Arnoa, diseuse; George Faulkner, accompanist. 1 Follen Street, Cambridge. 8:10.

Women's City Club—
Concert by Isabel French and Hugues Cuenod. Open to Club members and guests. 8.

Jordan Hall—
Concert by the Apollo Club of Boston. Dr. Thompson Stone, conductor. Earl Weidner, pianist. 8:15.

Other Events

New Lecture Hall—
Dr. Chauncey Tinker will give a lecture on Turner the Visionary. Kirkland St., Cambridge. 8.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

What's Going On in the Arts

Grace Horne Galleries

Through March 5 there are to be seen at the Grace Horne Galleries three solo displays: portraits in oil by Willard W. Cummings, drawings by Yovan Radenkovitch, and water colors by Mary Peixotto.

Mr. Cummings comes from Maine, but not directly, for he has had the benefit of study in Paris and New York, and has apparently familiarized himself with the main stream of contemporary art. His portraits fill the gallery with interesting personalities, whose attractive or dominating traits have been brought into particular prominence by decisive methods.

Portraiture todays takes many forms, and some portraitists seem to combine multiple tendencies, as if seeking a suitable synthesis which may best define the spirit of the times. Mr. Cummings seems to be striving to characterize his sitters so that they may at times have the classical detachment of Botticelli, at times become etherealized like figures from El Greco. But he tempers his imaginative vagaries with a good measure of realism which gives stylishness and immediacy and swagger to his sitters. One or two women are very gaunt indeed, while others, like Mrs. Robert Hillyer, are painted with sculptural roundness and with a monumentality which is far more impressive than the tenuousness of her neighbors. Robert Hillyer's portrait reveals that the painter can be factual and direct and realistic when he wishes, and the result (how philistine!) is agreeable.

Mr. Cummings maintains throughout his work an awareness which is a very creditable quality. He has not congealed into a particular mold. With time he will probably relinquish ideas which he has acknowledged from fashionable portraitists of the day. What is important at present is that he aims for the distinguished traits, and that he finds in his most conscientious moments each sitter demanding a special handling, a particular imagery.

The drawings of Yovan Radenkovitch portray with swiftness and mobility scenes of Dalmatia and France. Mary Peixotto's aquarelles reveal an assured hand, executing with decorative attractiveness still-lifes of flowers, and landscapes.

Stanley Woodward

At the Guild of Boston Artists, there is an exhibition of oils by Stanley Woodward.

Well known as a painter of the sea, Mr. Woodward provides a new stock of marines. The Guild gallery seems full of storm and turbulence, for Mr. Woodward shows preference for heavier seas, and he paints them with marked realism. The Maine coast furnishes him with good subject matter, both in the eventful swelling surf, and in the crashing breakers on the rocks. Mr. Woodward uses the device of sharp contrasts between white spray and sea green water, brown rocks and blue skies.

Nicolai Cikovsky

At the Goodman-Walker Galleries, there are on exhibition water colors by Nicolai Cikovsky. He is known for his oils and has received several awards. While the oils run to more calculated organization, his water colors show him in freer and more spontaneous character. He seems to enjoy the release and indulges in a few characterizing lines of direction, a few qualifying tints to evoke an atmosphere, or to give a sense of depth. Like other competent painters in oil, Mr. Cikovsky turns to aquarelle for the qualities which are inherent in this medium. It is always a pleasure to see the work of a good artist in his less formal moments. Intensity and spiritedness is always there. D. A.

Dance Events for March

On Friday evening, March 4, Hans Wiener and his concert group will present a "Cycle of Dance," in collaboration with the New England Conservatory Orchestra's concert for the benefit of its scholarship fund, in Jordan Hall.

On Friday evening, March 11, the farewell appearance of Shan-Kar and his company of Hindu dancers and musicians, in Symphony Hall, will conflict with the first presentation of a program-length work by Ted Shawn and his men dancers, in John Hancock Hall. The latter work, "O, Libertad!" said to be drawn from Walt Whitman's poem, deals with early days in California, from Montezuma to the Forty-Niners; the war and post-war period, contrasting the perfervid jazz decade with the healthy American love of sports, and culminating in a brave look into the Future with the suite "Kinetic Molpai," already seen here. Mr. Shawn, who presented this large work in New York at the Majestic Theater, for the first time anywhere Sunday night, will repeat the program on Saturday afternoon, March 12. Shan-Kar, who was originally announced for a matinée performance here, will make a final bow to New York in Carnegie Hall instead, on that Saturday evening.

On March 19, Charles H. Williams of Hampton Institute, Virginia, will bring his Creative Dance Group to Jordan Hall, in the program of negro labor songs interpreted in modern dance form, and African dances, which was well received earlier in the season at the Y. M. H. A., New York.

On March 26, the Theater Workshop and Dance Groups of Wellesley College, will present in Alumnae Hall Lord Dunsany's "King Argimines and the Unknown Warrior." This is the group that revived so successfully Gluck's ballet-pantomime, "Don Juan," last spring. Charlotte MacEwan will direct the dances and Marjorie Houser, Boston pianist, will be in charge of the music.

Boston Stage Notes

All the Boston theaters are dark this week, with of course the exception of the cinemas.

One opening is scheduled for next week, the new Cole Porter musical, "You Never Know," which comes into the Shubert Monday evening. Clifton Webb, Libby Holman, and Lupe Velez are starred.

On March 14, Maurice Schwartz opens a tour with "Brothers Ashkenazi" at the Majestic. The play is given in Yiddish.

The only other opening in sight is "I Married an Angel," the new Rodgers-Hart musical, to be presented by Dwight Deere Wiman on April 4 at the Shubert. Vera Zorina, formerly of the De Basil Ballet Russe, is starred, and Dennis King and Audrey Christie are in the cast.

TWEEDS

For Spring Wear

Beautiful colors, unusual patterns, checks, overchecks, twills, plain and check combinations in almost endless variety.

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Our tweeds are priced at very little more than the imitations, so why not have the best this season.

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Pan-Americanism Seen as Structure Functioning for Peace and Progress

America is the "only continent organized for solidarity and cooperation, the only continuous region functioning as an integral mechanism of peace and progress," according to Dr. Ricardo J. Alfaro, former President of the Republic of Panama.

Speaking in the first of three lectures on the Pan American Republics in Emerson Hall, Harvard University, Dr. Alfaro declared last night that "Pan-Americanism is a structure devoted to peace and prosperity. That structure rests upon the four pillars of independence, equality, justice and co-operation, and those four pillars were erected in 1889 (at the first Pan-American conference.)"

"With all their defects and all their failures," he continued, "in spite of obstacles created by national selfishness or by the errors of men, the Pan-American conferences describe in the international horizon of the new world an ascending curve, which moves towards the serene heights where 21 soverign nations will assure forever a life of peace, prosperity and amity."

Dr. Alfaro spoke under the auspices of the Oscar J. Straus Memorial Association of New York City. He will speak again tomorrow and Friday nights.

Taxes

(Continued from Page 9)

ponent part of the new economic system. And if the Federal Government should withdraw its support, the city would be saddled with additional expenditures for unemployment relief amounting to more than $15,000,000 a year."

Asked by the real estate agencies what the Federal Government is actually trying to do in directing a housing project at Old Harbor Village, Mr. Breen pointed out that this project is in no way intended to compete with private housing agencies, but is conceived to rehouse families of low incomes who are not profitable clients for private housing agents. Rooms will be let for $6.75 a month, he said.

Other speakers at the Exchange convention were Rodney W. Long, president of the Exchange; Capt. George C. Irwin, head of the Master Builders Association, and John F. Malley, Federal Housing Administration in Boston.

Prior to the speaking program, the convention went on record as favoring a State real estate licensing commission with authority to license real estate brokers and salesmen, appointment of qualified real estate men on boards of assessors, a periodical re-appraisal of real estate, a more equitable system of taxation to prevent "confiscation" and other changes that would unshackle real estate from its present condition of being a blank check for the extravagances of government."

Mexico Routs Squatters

MEXICO, D. F., March 1 (AP)—Scores of agrarian squatters who laid out a "city" on a hacienda near the village of La Piedad deserted it today when Federal soldiers appeared. They had "seized" the hacienda Feb. 27, demanding Government expropriation of the land.

Good advice about what kind of fashion-picture you should present this Spring is to be had from advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor. The stores that offer quality and fashion authority choose the Monitor as a medium of quality for presenting their Spring news.

Fur Trimmed Coats

The fur portions are carefully cleaned and glazed to bring back the original smartness of the fur.

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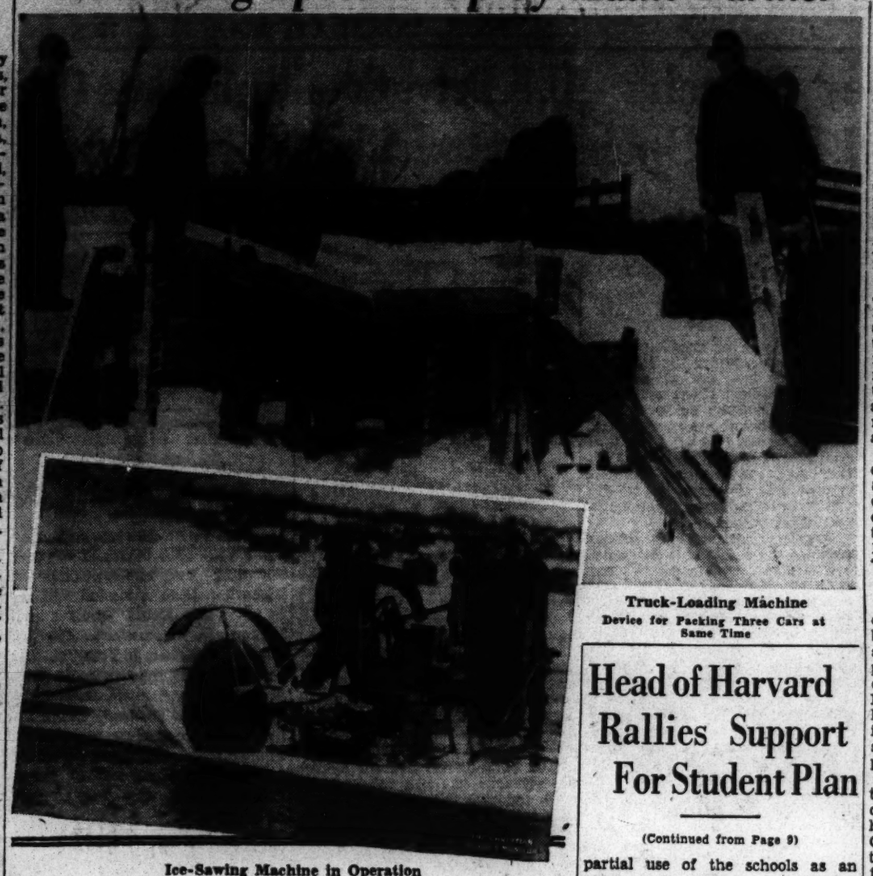
26 West Street, 608 Beacon Street Hub 8126, Boston Ken 3818

Ice-Cutting Speeded Up by Maine Farmer



Truck-Loading Machine
Device for Packing Three Cars at Same Time

Ice-Sawing Machine in Operation
Apparatus Rigged Up With an Old Automobile Engine by Homer F. Wilbur of Dexter, Maine

Farmer Cuts Lots of Ice With Machine He Invented

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DEXTER, Maine, March 1—The invention of a New England farmer, typical of that type which makes the most of what he has, is "cutting some ice" on the ponds in and near Dexter. Homer F. Wilbur, the owner and inventor of the ice-cutting and loading apparatus, hopes to break his record of last year which was cutting and loading 3,400 cakes of ice in one day, working only eight hours with a four-man crew. This year he has five in his crew, counting himself, and he has added another sluice to his loader so three trucks instead of the two of last year may be packed at one time.

The best record to date for this year in a short period was 300 cakes of ice cut one way, lifted from the water and stored in the trucks, in 23 minutes, which is eight cakes a minute.

Made From Odds and Ends

A Ford motor from an old car is mounted on runners, furnishing the power for Mr. Wilbur's cutting machine. The saw is geared to the end of the drive with a piece of short shafting which was once part of the rear housing of a discarded auto. The saw is made from a rotary saw with every other tooth cut out. It cuts to the depth of 18 inches.

In sawing to the edge of the water, the machine is moved to the edge, placed in reverse and moved backward slowly. In sawing lengthwise of an ice field where there is no danger of the saw sliding into the water, after the first cut is made, the guides are set in that cut and the saw travels along alone without an operator, for a distance up to 150 feet.

On reaching the end of the field, the guide is reset and the machine starts back alone. Under favorable conditions the machine can cut 90 feet a minute. It is movable, backward and forward under its own power and can be easily operated by a young boy, as was proven when Mr. Wilbur's 13-year-old son used it alone.

Invents Loading Machine

The loader, also Mr. Wilbur's invention, takes the ice out of the water on a chain and brings it to a platform the height of a truck. On this platform there are three guides so three trucks may be loaded at once. The man operating the machine can switch the cakes by ropes, sending them to any one of the trucks.

Mr. Wilbur also has a scraping machine to clear the field of snow. The scraping is done with a huge scoop attached to the front end of a truck and about the full width of the truck with elevating table operated by the driver. With one of these scoops on both front and rear, no time is lost in turning the truck.

Many of the farmers and some regular ice dealers engage Mr. Wilbur, his apparatus and crew, for the ice cutting season. Although some of the dealers have ice cutting machines of their own, none of them can compete with his in speed, so if they are in a hurry because of the weather, they engage the speedier equipment.

Short Wave Programs

For Wednesday, March 2

Paris—9:35 a. m.—Symphonic Concert. TPA3, 19.8m, 15.34meg.

Boston—4:30 p. m.—Harvard lecture—"Great Authors—Milton" WIXAL, 25.4m, 11.79meg.

Budapest—7 p. m.—Fragments from Kacsoh's Operetta, HAT4, 12.8m, 9.12meg.

London—1:20 p. m.—"British Industries' Fair, 1938"; Overseas visitors; Esther Fisher and Cyril Scott, piano duo. GSC, 31.5m, 9.56meg; GSB, 31.5m, 9.51meg; GSL, 49.1m, 6.11meg.

Rome—7:30 p. m.—Around Italy with Music"; Light Music. 2RO, 31.1m, 9.62meg; IRP, 30.5m, 9.83meg, 25.2m, 11.90meg.

Prague—8 p. m.—Transmission to North America. OLR, 49.7m, 6.03meg.

Schenectady—8 p. m.—Latin American Concert. WIXAD, 19.8m, 15.13meg; WIXAF, 31.4m, 9.52meg.

Berlin—9 p. m.—"Greetings in Song." DJD, 25.4m, 11.71meg.

London—9:20 p. m.—"World Affairs," talk, Prof. J. L. Brierly; Excerpts from Opera. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.54meg; GSB, 31.5m, 9.51meg; GSL, 49.1m, 6.11meg.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, March 2

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

2:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Christian Science Program

For Wednesday, March 2

9:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc), Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Four-Power Front Advocated To Curb Aggressor Nations

Three choices for a Far Eastern foreign policy — strict isolation, a "just nothing" policy, which we're following now," or a four-power co-operation to curb aggression — were set forth last night at an open meeting of the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts by J. Anton de Haas, Professor of International Relations at the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration.

Professor de Haas, who saw Japan's war preparedness moves first hand last summer at Tokyo as head of the American delegation to the International Education Conference, declared that Japan's financial and industrial weakness today were excellent reasons why a Far East co-operation of Western nations to curb aggression would succeed.

As if in answer to Congress debaters who ask, "what is Uncle Sam's foreign policy?" Professor de Haas elaborated on his three courses. The authors of the Neutrality Act, he said, intended Number One—Isolation—to be a "cyclone cellar."

"Cellar" Too Small

"The trouble with it," he declared, "is that the cellar is only big enough to get one foot in. The act doesn't cover all trade or all products. It doesn't require that we call home our citizens and our Marines from the war zones. Perhaps the act was left so because it would be difficult to sell more stringent rules to the American people."

The second foreign policy alternative follows two courses, Professor de Haas continued. On the one hand, it advises Americans to leave China. On the other, it tells Tokyo that Japan will be held responsible for all injuries to Americans or their property in China. Though there is war the Neutrality Act is not invoked. Warships and Marines are kept in China, but not enough to protect anything.

"This policy reminds one of a man who has stuck his head into a hornet's nest, hoping the hornets won't sting him, because he knows he'll be awfully mad if they do."

United Front Urged

But a co-operative front against Japan, formed by Britain, France, the Netherlands, and the United States—the third foreign policy course—would actually stop Japan, he contended. Without supplies from Canada, Australia, Britain, the Dutch East Indies, and the United States, Japan could manufacture nothing, would have no oil for war ships or planes, could not move an inch. No naval action against Japan would be necessary, other than a blockade, he added, and that could be a distant one, extending from Hawaii to Java, and on to Singapore and Hong Kong.

If the United States is going to interfere at all, Professor de Haas urged, why not go in with its eyes open, and for real purposes of international order?

The Far Eastern trouble, he continued, is putting the stamp of approval on resistance. Unless the powers show that aggressors run the risk of disciplinary action, no nation will be safe. Moreover, Japan's flouting of Western powers is undermining the prestige of Western nations, not only in the Far East but in the Mohammedan world.

Aid From Britain

Disagreeing with those who say Britain is tied up in Europe, Professor de Haas declared that Britain would be able to co-operate. Ending of differences between Italy and Mussolini, he said, would leave Britain with freer hands for the Orient.

"And some people in Japan would actually welcome measures against the Japanese military," he contended. The Japanese Parliament, he reminded his audience, is even now fighting a war control measure, battling desperately to keep the Army and Navy from imposing on Japan a law which, if not relaxed, would lay the foundations for dictatorship. They want to see their military defeated, he declared.

Head of Harvard Rallies Support For Student Plan

(Continued from Page 9)

partial use of the schools as an agency of vocational selection.

"He seems to me to have indicated in his statements that he favors more education in general and more varied education at all levels, for the better meeting of more varied human needs."

Here the argument rests today. But tomorrow morning Dr. Conant will make an address on "Higher Education in a Democracy," at the meeting of the American Association of School Administrators, held in Atlantic City; and although Harvard authorities are quick to maintain that he will not "answer" the accusations of the Cambridge Teachers Union and others throughout the country, none will deny that Dr. Conant intends to "expand" the statements he made in his annual report and more fully outline his proposals for the future of college graduates under the American type of government.

The speech tomorrow, delivered before some the keenest educational authorities in the United States, may well justify Dr. Conant's stand, while at the same time indicating latest academic trends.

New Turn to Connecticut Road

(Continued from Page 9)

in preventing friction than one 21 feet wide?"

In the open country, it was explained, the Merritt Parkway dividing strip is 21 feet. It narrows to 16 inches under some bridges, and to four feet under others.

Mr. Hurley has contended that the overpasses should have been built wide enough to permit the highways to pass under without contraction and to permit construction of additional lanes in the future.

Ample Room for Widening

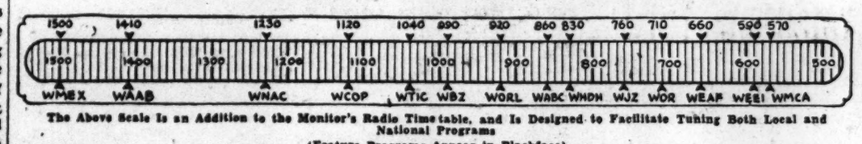
Mr. Macdonald replies that the Merritt Parkway, as is generally known, is being built north of the center of the right of way to allow duplicate facilities to the south when they are needed.

The filing of Mr. Macdonald's report is the latest development in a highway situation that has gripped Connecticut. Political considerations enter the picture because Mr. Macdonald, with some 2000 jobs in his department, has been called the "cornerstone of the Republican Party in Connecticut."

His term expires next year and it is no secret that Democrats wish to replace him with one of their party. Mr. Macdonald charges the Hurley report was motivated by partisan considerations.

At the moment, the public interest in the highway affair is heightened by the activity of the Merritt Parkway Grand Jury, sitting in Bridgeport and hearing witnesses in connection with reputed excessive payments given property owners for lands along the right-of-way. Some $6,000,000 is involved in the purchases. Mr. Macdonald has appeared before the Grand Jury in connection with their examination.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Follow the Moon..	Dance Interlude; news.	"Dick Tracy"; sketch..	Sport matinee	Sport reports .....
5:15 "Mary Sothern"..	"Don Winslow"	"Terry and pirates"...	Sport matinee	Sport reports .....
5:30 "Stepmother"....	"The Singing Lady"...	"Jack Armstrong".....	Sport matinee	Sport reports .....
5:45 "Hilltop House"..	Tom Mix sketch.....	"Little Orphan Annie"	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"..
6:00 News; sport review	News; Dance Revue;	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"..
6:15 Dinner music	orchestra; sports ..	Fred Hoey's Roundup..	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Boake Carter, news	Music; commentator ..	Musical Rendezvous	Dinner concert	Sport reports .....
6:45 "Around the Town"	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendezvous	Sport reports	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
7:00 Poetic Melodies; or.	"Easy Aces"; sketch ..	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
7:15 Hollywood news ..	Dramatic sketch	Vocal Varieties	Charioteers; quartet ..	"Five Star Final".....
7:30 Helen Mencken in	Dorothy Thompson	Network program	Dramatized news	John Stuart, songs ....
7:45 "Second Husband"	Dick Gasparre's Orch.	Garden Club	Jack Fischer's Orchestra	"Ports of Romance"...
8:00 Edw. G. Robinson;	"Those We Love"; dra-	Russ Morgan's Orch.;	Dramatization	"The Wordcaster" ....
8:15 Claire Trevor; ak.	matic serial	vocal groups	Dramatization	Success stories .....
8:30 Al Jolson; Martha	Edgar A. Guest; "It	Wayne King's Orchestra	Dean Hudson's Orch...	Organ and piano .....
8:45 Raye; orchestra..	Can Be Done"; drama	Wayne King's Orchestra	Dean Hudson's Orch...	News commentator .....
9:00 Al Pearce's Gang;	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Vox Pop"; informal in-	Bunny Berrigan's Orch.	Variety Hour .....
9:15 comedy; soloist; or.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	terviews	Bunny Berrigan's Orch.	Variety Hour .....
9:30 Jack Oakie's Col-	"Jimmy Valentine";	Hollywood Mardi Gras;	Jazz Nocturne	Variety Hour .....
9:45 lege; o'm'dy; music	dramatic sketch	Walter O'Keefe; Chas.	Third period; Bruins-	Variety Hour .....
10:00 Benny Goodman's	NBC Jamboree	Butterworth; Lanny	Detroit hockey game.	Testimonial Dinner; To
10:15 Orch.; guests	NBC Jamboree	Ross; soloists; orch.	Billie Losses's Orchestra	Michael McWhite, Irish
10:30 Howard Phillips ..	NBC Jamboree	"Hollywood Gossip" ...	"Symphonic Strings" ..	Minister .....
10:45 Four Clubmen	NBC Jamboree	Talk, Dale Carnegie....	"Symphonic Strings" ..	"The Monitor News"...
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; Roundelay	News Service	Development of Music	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
11:15 Abe Lyman's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Yankee Weather Service	Billy Losses's Orchestra	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
11:30 Berrigan's Orch...	Music As You Desire It	Michael Zarin's Orch.	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	"Garden of Dreams"...
11:45 Berrigan's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Michael Zarin's Orch.	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	"Garden of Dreams"...

Wednesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety ..	News; "Musical Clock".	Morning Musicale	"The Breakfast Smiler"	.....
7:15 Popular variety ..	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	.....
7:30 "Comedy Stars" ..	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	.....
7:45 News*Service	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	The Morning Watch...	.....
8:00 Forecasts; music .	"Musical Clock"	"George and Juanita"..	News Service	Musical Timetable ....
8:15 Carolina Cabot ...	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	Organist	Musical Timetable ....
8:30 Radio Almanac	"Matchless Magic"	"Musical Roundup" ...	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable ....
8:45 Music; fashions ...	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup" ...	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable ....
9:00 Parade; music	"As You Like It"	"Houseboat Hannah" ..	Network speaker	Farm and Home News..
9:15 Madison Ensemble	"As You Like It"	Household talk	Merry-Go-Round	Piano lessons .....
9:30 "Road of Life"	Breakfast Club: popular	Food news	Merry-Go-Round	Italian Echoes .....
9:45 Bachelor's Children	variety; news	"Widder Jones"	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy" .....
10:00 Kitty Kelly; sketch	"Margo"; sketch	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch..	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker .....
10:15 Myrt and Marge ..	Drama and music	"John's Other Wife" ..	"Choir Loft"; organ ..	Al McCullough, songs ..
10:30 Tony Wons	"Attorney-at-Law"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Get Thin to Music" ..	"Shopping With You"..
10:45 "Ma Perkins"	Home Forum: talk	Dramatic sketch	Earl Lawrence, songs .	"Shopping With You"..
11:00 Talk, music	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	David Harum; sketch ..	Rhythm Orchestra	Song recital .....
11:15 "Carol Kennedy"..	Rakov's Orchestra	Backstage Wife; sketch	"Melody Strings"	Cooking School .....
11:30 "Big Sister"; sk..	"Vic and Sade"	"How to Be Charming"	Highlights, Halftones .	Musical travelogue ....
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Edward MacHugh	"Hello, Peggy"; sketch	Information Service	News commentator .....
12:00 Commentator	News; Feature; Dance	Talk, Rev. Stidger	News Service	"Italian Airs" .....
12:15 Edwin C. Hill	Revue; music; stocks.	"The O'Neills"	Agriculture talk	Italian radio review ...
12:30 Helen Trent	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Italian music program..	Music, forecasts .....
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday" ..	Home Hour	"Dan Harding's Wife"..	Italian music program..	"The Monitor News"..
1:00 "Betty and Bob" ..	National Farm and	News Service	Women's club news ...	"Musical Mailbox" ....
1:15 "Betty Crocker" ..	Home Hour	"Joyce Jordan"; sketch	Robison's Buckaroos ...	"Musical Mailbox" ....
1:30 Grimm's Daughter..	"Matinee Melodies"	Marjorie Mills Hour ...	Piano soloist	Kiwanis speakers .....
1:45 Movie interview ..	"Jack and Loretta"	Marjorie Mills Hour ...	Voice of Experience	Kiwanis speakers .....
2:00 News for Women ..	"Swingtime Trio"	"Way Down East"	"Don't Look Now"	"Gems of Melody" ....
2:15 "The O'Neills"	Let's Talk It Over	"Musical Roundup"	"Reveries"; music	"Gems of Melody" ....
2:30 American School of	"Waltz Favorites"; con-	"Brevity Matinee"	Sport matinee; talk ..	Joe Erickson, songs ...
2:45 the Air	cert orchestra	"Brevity Matinee"	"Between Bookends" ..	"Melody Express" .....
3:00 News Service	Talk, poetry	Pepper Young's Family.	Colonials: orchestra.	"Dance Melodies" .....
3:15 Your Government'	Continental Varieties .	"Ma Perkins"; sketch..	BBC Symphony Orches-	"Cabbages and Kings" ..
3:30 N. E. A. Convention	Little Variety Show ..	"Vic and Sade"	tra; Sir Henry Wood,	Studio program .....
3:45 C. Hector's Orch..	Metropolitan Op. Guild	"The Guiding Light"...	conductor	Studio program .....
4:00 C. Hector's Orch...	Stocks; Club Matinee ..	"Lorenzo Jones"	Rhode Islanders: or-	Sport reports .....
4:15 Boston Hour	Club Matinee: variety..	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	chestra	"Manhattan Serenade"
4:30 "The Goldbergs" ..	National Congress of	Commentator	High School drama	Harmony team .....
4:45 Network speaker ..	Parents and Teachers ..	"The Road of Life"	Sport matinee	Sport reports .....
5:00 Follow the Moon ..	Dance Interlude; news.	"Dick Tracy"; sketch..	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:15 "Mary Sothern" ..	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Terry and Pirates"...	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:30 "Stepmother"	The Singing Lady	"Jack Armstrong".....	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:45 "Hilltop House"..	Tom Mix sketch.....	Little Orphan Annie ...	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"..
6:00 News; sportshots ..	News; Dance Revue	Yankee News Service ..	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"..
6:15 Rhythm Revue	Commentator	Top Hatters; orchestra.	Dinner concert	Italian radio review...
6:30 Boake Carter, news	Musical program	"Musical Rendezvous"..	Dinner concert	Sport Reports .....
6:45 "Lum and Abner"..	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"..	Sport reports	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
7:00 "Poetic Melodies"..	"Easy Aces"; sketch...	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Colonial News Service ..	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 "Hobby Lobby"....	Dramatic sketch	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch..	Dean Hudson's Orch. ..	"Five Star Final" ....
7:30 "Hobby Lobby"....	Mario Cozzi, songs	Songsmiths	"The Lone Ranger";	Vocalist; piano duo ....
7:45 Adult Education ..	"Vocal Varieties"	Concert Album	dramatic sketch	"Dance Melodies" .....
8:00 Cavalcade of Amer-	"Midweek Function" ...	"One Man's Family";	U. S. Marine Band	"The Wordcaster" ....
8:15 ica: sketch	"Midweek Function" ...	dramatic sketch	Studio speaker	Miss Gerry's Swing ....
8:30 Eddie Cantor; De-	Commentator	Tommy Dorsey's Orch..	George Olsen's Orch. ..	Vin Vincent's Orch. ....
8:45 anna Durbin; or..	Jimmy Kemper and Co.	vocalists	George Olsen's Orch.	"Movie Stardust" .....
9:00 Lawrence Tibbett;	Cleveland Orchestra...	Fred Allen in "Town	Larry Funk's Orch.	Federal Theater: "His-
9:15 command; orch. ..	Cleveland Orchestra...	Hall Tonight"; quartet;	Larry Funk's Orch.	tory in Action" .....
9:30 Ben Bernie and All-	Cleveland Orchestra...	Players; guest artist;	"Let's Visit"; informal	"Melodrammers" .....
9:45 the Lads; soloists	Cleveland Orchestra...	orchestra	home interviews	South Winds Quartet ...
10:00 "Gang Busters";	Choir Symphonette	"Four Hollywood Pa-	300th Anniversary M. E.	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
10:15 dramatic sketch ..	Nola Day, contralto ..	rade"; Rosemary Lane;	Church; speakers	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:30 Talk, Income Tax.	NBC Minstrel Show:	choral group; orches-	Founder's Day talks ..	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:45 Rep. J. Randolph.	soloists; chorus	tra; guest star	Founder's Day talks ..	"The Monitor News" ..
11:00 Forecasts; news ..	News; Roundelay	Yankee News Service ..	Founder's Day talks ..	"Amateur Night in Har-
11:15 Bob Crosby's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Billy Losses's Orch. ..	lem"; variety .....
11:30 George Olsen's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Horace Heidt's Orch....	Michael Zarin's Orch. ..	"Amateur Night in Har-
11:45 George Olsen's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Horace Heidt's Orch....	Michael Zarin's Orch. ..	lem"; variety .....

Brewster

(Continued from Page 9)

deposits of Brazil, and the rubber industry.

"What strange influence has kept the eyes of American upon Europe and Asia for the last half century when acres of diamonds lie at our own back door? James G. Blaine saw this vision as our Secretary of State and to it America should turn speedily.

"Then we shall hear less of collective action to curb the peoples of other lands, and America may become the lost horizon where civilization may be preserved."

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Station

Massachusetts

Worcester—Second Fridays, 4:30 p. m., WORC, 1280kc.

Amusements

NEW YORK CITY

"I LOVED EVERY MINUTE OF IT."—GERTRUDE LAWRENCE.
3 MATS.: WED., THURS., and SAT. at 2:40. No Perf. Mondays
6th Month. Most discussed play in N. Y.
Many Mansions
Alexander KIRKLAND—Flora CAMPBELL
44th St. Thea., W. of B'y. LAc. 4-4337. Evgs. 8:40

GUTHRIE McCLINTIC presents
THE STAR-WAGON
A new play by MAXWELL ANDERSON
BURGESS MEREDITH • LILLIAN GISH
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40th St. Evs. 8:40, Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:40

JOHN GOLDEN presents
GERTRUDE LAWRENCE in SUSAN AND GOD
A Comedy by RACHEL CROTHERS
Plymouth Thea., 45th St., W. of B'y. Evs. 8:40
No Mon. Perfs. Mats. Wed., Thurs., Sat., 2:40

"The funniest show of the year."—LIFE
ED WYNN
In the New Musical Hit
HOORAY FOR WHAT!
N. Y. WINTER GARDEN, B'way and 50 St. Evgs.: Main. $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75 and $3.30. Orch. $3.30 and $4.40. Mail Orders Filled. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. and Sat., $1.10 to $2.75

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4980
Carole Lombard—Fredric March
"NOTHING SACRED"
Fred Astaire
"A DAMSEL IN DISTRESS"
"THE TOAST OF NEW YORK"
Opening Sunday
Will Rogers in "Main Street" "Cleo of India"

In Boston Today

(Continued from Page 9)

asked about reports he might heal the party breach by running for Lieutenant-Governor.

Asked bluntly if the Governor had apologized for accusing him of trying to seize control of the party along with Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly, Mr. Buckley said "No."

He described the meeting at the Democratic Women's Club dinner in Worcester as accidental. "We just happened to come in the door together," he said. "During the dinner, I kept taking out my watch because I had a later engagement. The Governor said he was going to the same meeting and suggested, 'Why not ride along with me?'"

Monday's Blow Costly to State

Massachusetts began to review the cost of yesterday's blizzard and discovered that it had spent $70,000 for plowing and sanding highways. The information was given out by William F. Callahan, State Commissioner of Public Works.

Commissioner Callahan said that although plowing was necessary only where drifts had piled up, the high gale made continual sanding necessary. The sand was gone with the blizzard almost as soon as it had been spread.

During the height of the storm, said Mr. Callahan, there were 1,500 men and 700 trucks engaged in keeping the roads passable.

Four men are needed to operate a sanding unit, said Mr. Callahan, against two for ploughing, thus making the former operation much more expensive than the latter. There is also the cost of the sand.

Boston alone, it was learned at City Hall, spent $2,000 on sand. Otherwise, however, the city was not put to any extra expense by the storm.

With clearing skies late this afternoon, the Weather Bureau forecast warmer and fairer weather. The temperature will rise slowly tomorrow and there is no prospect for immediate snow. Yesterday's gale is now passing to the southeast and south. The thermometer dropped to seven degrees above between one and five o'clock this morning. The average temperature yesterday was 22 degrees—nine below normal. The 65-mile-an-hour wind of last evening had dropped to 32 at 7:30 this morning.

Action Is Sought On Polluted Water

Several hundred residents of Quincy and other municipalities on Dorchester Bay appeared before the Legislative Committee on Public Health today to demand passage of a bill to purify sewage water entering Boston Harbor.

In charge of the delegation was former Mayor William A. Bradford, of Quincy, who said 80,000,000 gallons of sewage are dumped each day into Quincy Bay. He submitted affidavits from numerous civic and business organizations supporting the bill. Mayor Thomas S. Burgin also urged its passage.

Opposition to the measure came from the City of Boston through former State Representative Thomas A. Dorgan, now Legislative Agent for the city. Describing Mayor Tobin as in "sympathy with the problem of Quincy residents," he said Mr. Tobin felt Boston could not be saddled with any further expense at this time. The project would require sewage reduction plants costing $5,500,000, he said.

Bells By-and-By For 'Old Harbor'

The Boston Housing Authority is aware that Old Harbor Village has no doorbells, but does not consider that oversight sufficient reason not to accept the low-cost housing unit from the Federal Government so that 1,016 Boston families can be benefited by comfortable living quarters, John A. Breen, chairman of the board, said today.

Arrangements will be made by the Housing Authority in due time, Mr. Breen said, to remedy the oversight. Doorbells were purposely omitted by the Federal Government when the housing unit was built in accordance with the policy followed on low-cost projects elsewhere. Mr. Breen's statement came as a reply to the criticism from Councilor Robert Gardiner Wilson, Jr., yesterday when he made public for the first time the lack of doorbells at Old Harbor Village.

Study Proposed Of Constitutions

(Continued from Page 9)

the Massachusetts Constitution and election laws to all teachers of history and civics in the upper grades of the elementary schools and to teachers of history in junior and senior high schools.

Representative William A. Baldwin, who introduced the latter bill, pointed out that the State Constitution now is available only in the Manual of the General Court, a bulky annual publication.

"It is impossible to conduct a democracy if boys and girls don't know how elections take place," Mr. Lee told the committee. "Elections are the most important part of our government."

Both measures were opposed by Edmund R. Clarke, Superintendent of Schools of Winthrop, who said he represented the Massachusetts School Superintendents Association. He declared school committees now have authority to require any courses that they believe necessary.

Ice-Coated Craft Reach Fish Pier

Crews of 13 fishing craft which reached the Fish Pier today fought a losing battle last night against ice forming rapidly on every exposed part of the vessels and their rigging. As the boats smashed their way back to port in the teeth of a roaring southwest gale, spray flew constantly well over the tops of the masts.

With the possibility of turning turtle if the weight of ice became dangerously great, the crews labored with axes and steam hoses to keep it down as much as they could. In spite of their efforts, however, the ice coating to be seen this morning was by far the heaviest of the season.

Between them the 13 boats brought a catch of 1,559,000 pounds—about half of it haddock, New England's favorite chowder fish. It sold today at 3½ cents a pound, wholesale.

Better Quality Auto Plates Used

Better quality registration plates are being used on automobiles this year, Charles R. Gilley, Administrative Clerk of the Registry of Motor Vehicles, revealed today before the House Ways and Means Committee.

This fact was made known when Mr. Gilley said the State will pay $22,000 more for the steel and paint used in the plates. He added that criticism has been directed against the Registry because of chipping of plates and frequent breakage.

Mr. Gilley also appeared before the Legislative Committee on Highways and Motor Vehicles to oppose legislation changing the registration date from Jan. 1 to April 1.

The bill was favored by Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, and Thomas H. Buckley, State Auditor, both of whom argued the later date would bring increased revenue because of increased year-round registration.

John W. Downs, Legislative Counsel for the Insurance Federation of Massachusetts, opposed the legislation saying that 79.3 per cent of the cars are registered before April 1 now.

Disabled Ship Moving Slowly

The few passengers aboard the disabled freighter Azalea City, on its way back to Boston for repairs after wallowing propellerless off Cape Race for a week, saw their stay as involuntary guests of the Waterman Line still further prolonged by yesterday's southwest gale. Although no further trouble developed from broken tow lines, the tug Relief was unable to pull the ship any faster than 3.6 miles an hour in the teeth of the wind.

Plunging into huge whitecaps the Azalea City—which has been in tow since last Thursday—moved only 45 miles in 24 hours, and is still 680 miles east of Boston.

After the vessel reaches Boston a new propeller will be fitted in drydock and the voyage to Liverpool will be re-commenced.

Plan to Remedy Prison Unrest

A plan to remedy inmate unrest at Charlestown State Prison, Concord Reformatory and Norfolk Prison Colony will be submitted to Gov. Charles F. Hurley on or before March 9, State officials announced last night after a 10-hour conference at the State Department of Public Safety.

The conference was a continuation of other meetings held to investigate conditions leading to the recent attempted break of 300 inmates at Concord Reformatory. The forthcoming report will be drafted by Paul C. Ryan, chief secretary to the Governor, Capt. John F. Stokes, chief of State Police detectives, and Eugene M. McSweeney, State Commissioner of Public Safety.

Among those who attended the conference other than the three persons mentioned were: Arthur T. Lyman, State Commissioner of Correction; Ralph W. Robart, chairman of the State Parole Board, and two of his board associates, and heads of the various prison institutions.

Short Week Urged For State Workers

A five-day week for all State employees was favored before the Legislative Committee on Public Service by Representative Joseph L. Murphy (D) of Boston, today.

Representative Murphy called to the attention of the Committee that Gov. Charles F. Hurley, in an address before the Massachusetts Federation of Labor last August, promised to introduce legislation for a five-day week.

"I don't know what happened to the Governor, but I believe he was sincere when he spoke before the convention," he said. "Although he did not submit the bill I believe he will sign the measure, if it reaches him."

Song Sales Mount After They Sing

Rudy Vallee
His Tune Discoveries Are Sometimes Overshadowed by Comedy Acts He Develops

Bing Crosby
Songs He Introduces Become Popular Overnight

When Bing Sings 'New Ditty' Song Sales Mount to 10,000

Behind the Microphone

Bing Crosby is America's 10,000-song man.

When Bing casually announces on his Thursday evening hour that he is going to sing a "new ditty" in which the patrons of the hall might be interested, cash registers on music counters the next day all over the country run up a total of 10,000 sales before the day is ended. Music publishers are authority for that statement.

Not far behind Bing in song sales appeal is Miss Dorothy Lamour, popular soloist of the "Charlie McCarthy" hour on Sunday evenings.

Paramount officials said that when Miss Lamour sang "You Took the Words Right Out of My Heart," on her Sunday evening hour, a song from her role in "The Big Broadcast of 1938," more than 8,000 copies were sold the next day.

But Mr. Crosby and Miss Lamour are only two in a group of about 10 soloists and orchestra leaders who rate as top song pluggers in the United States. Four orchestra leaders and six singers are in this highly favored list. Besides Mr. Crosby and Miss Lamour, the other singers are Al Jolson, Kate Smith, Kenny Baker and Lanny Ross. The orchestra leaders are Guy Lombardo, Wayne King, Rudy Vallee and Eddie Duchin.

In what order these singers and leaders fall no one knows because the publishers will not tell. But after nominating Mr. Crosby as the leader, the publishers admitted that Miss Lamour would rank third in song sales.

Since the music publishers make money proportionately to the number of times their songs are heard on the air, they necessarily have many devices to coax extra performances. One of the best known, of course, is the unofficial "song plugger," not the man who sings but one who urges the soloists and bands to sing or play the songs printed by his publisher.

The music publisher's song plugger of necessity knows and makes personal friends of as many radio orchestra leaders, and vocalists as possible.

One might think that the soloists and leaders would be annoyed by such persistence but usually they are not. The benefits often work in both directions. The comment of Jean Ellington, popular soloist who is heard twice weekly on the NBC network, gives a slight idea of what those on the "receiving" end think of the practice.

"There are no salesmen as persistent as the majority of song pluggers, and they are an essential part of this business of broadcasting," Miss Ellington said.

"Many conductors, who have traveled to fame on their uncanny ability to pick next month's song hit and present it first on the air, naturally owe a debt of gratitude to the music pluggers," Miss Ellington said. "Without them Rudy Vallee, Guy Lombardo and Richard Himber, for example, would have a difficult task keeping informed on the newest songs published."

"Nor do the good deeds of the music men end there," Miss Ellington continues. "Many of them have been known to coach young singers who could not afford lessons. Others have supplied under-paid beginners with expensive song arrangements, which, because of their distinctiveness, have helped the singers to reach stardom."

Other cases are recorded of singers being offered varying sums to sing new songs, and one feminine vocalist with a coast-to-coast network was said to have been offered a mink coat to sing a song.

There are times, of course, when the song plugger must be told "no." Leaders and singers must exercise care to preserve balance in their programs. If they listened to the importuners too much their programs might suffer. The song plugger, they say, is not usually interested in the program as a whole but only in getting a hearing for his songs.

The hardest thing a leader or singer often has to do is to refrain from saying "yes."

The Week in Vermont

(Continued from Page 9)

at the conference that the fund be used to furnish materials for relief projects, if and when more WPA money is made available for Vermont. Labor representatives expressed doubt that this amount would be adequate for the purpose and proposed establishment of an additional emergency relief fund.

Seek Jail Lodging

State Auditor Benjamin Gates this week disclosed that Vermont has a considerable floating population of court repeaters who travel from city to city, constantly being arrested for vagrancy or intoxication, with the sole purpose of obtaining room and board at the expense of the State. This condition is particularly noticeable during the cold months, the auditor said.

Described as "feeders" by the Auditor, each time they are arrested the costs amount to at least $8 and while in jail the expense is 75 cents a day. The annual cost to respective counties in which the jails are located is estimated at several thousands of dollars annually.

Quarterly reports are made to the Auditor by each court. Out of the list of offenders for the last quarter, the Auditor picked nine repeaters who had been arrested and sentenced by the Montpelier Court alone two or more times during the period. The same situation holds for other Municipal Courts in the State. The Rutland Municipal Court has made a practice of sentencing such offenders to 60 days in jail with the result that their names do not appear so often in the records, but the expense of support is correspondingly greater. The Auditor said it was possible to trace the travels of the offenders from city to city through the court records. Having made the rounds, they invariably start all over again, he said.

'Blue Law' Echoes

Echoes of the recent furore over Vermont's "blue laws" were heard again this week when Attorney General Lawrence C. Jones announced that operators of five theaters in Washington County had agreed to discontinue Sunday movie shows. The moving picture houses entering into the agreement were in Montpelier, Barre, Waterbury, and Northfield.

Attorney General Jones said further agreements would be arranged with operators of moving picture theaters in other counties. Many movie theaters were operated on Sundays under the guise of "charitable entertainments" by giving part of the proceeds to charity. Conviction of a St. Johnsbury operator, upheld by the State Supreme Court recently, ended that evasion. Rather than wholesale prosecutions, however, the Attorney General is trying to avert further actions by "gentlemen's agreements."

'Citizenship Girls'

Barbara Alice Walker of Ludlow and Joanna Jeanne Metcalf of Waterbury, have been chosen "Good Citizenship Girls" by the Vermont Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. As such they won the award of a five-day pilgrimmage to Washington in April.

Christianity Can Triumph, Briton States

Yesterday's 65-mile gale was no less arresting than the blizzard Christianity is facing, Basil Mathews of London and Oxford indicated in his speech before the League of Nations Association last night at Longwood Towers, Brookline.

Initiating a series of lectures on "Ways out of the International Tangle," Mr. Mathews, who was introduced by J. Roscoe Drummond, Executive Editor of The Christian Science Monitor, discussed the inherent strength and ability of Christianity to build a world whose "government shall be on His shoulders . . . and whose name shall be peace."

At a time when the world has been reduced, as Señor Madariaga has pointed out, to an area smaller than the France of Napoleon, from the point of view of commercial exchange, and from the point of view of intellectual exchange to the size of an atom, the tremendous tragedy is that mankind busies itself in trying to drive deep chasms of antagonism, suspicion, and fear into its international garments.

There is, there can be, Mr. Mathews said, but one basis for international understanding: "that is the world-wide spread of the truths expressed by Christ Jesus." The central need of today is for men to realize community in all their relations, he said. The Middle Ages had an understanding of the community but it fell into disuse and was choked by nationalisms.

Had Britain and the United States acted differently at Versailles the world's subsequent history might have been written quite differently. In two different cases these nations were guilty of holding the "candle of dishonor" and the guilt reverts back to the Christian church, Mr. Mathews believes.

In the first instance, he said, Japan made at Versailles a "perfectly reasonable" request: that all races have equal opportunity. Britain refused it. And about the same time the United States tore up her gentlemen's agreement with Japan, all of which molded Japan's subsequent actions.

Christianity is "enormously more revolutionary" in its political, economic, and social import than is Communism, Mr. Mathews asserted. Its fundamental basis is that "God is Love, and that every individual human personality is the object of his love and therefore has equal and precious and immortal value."

Where dictator countries make the mistake, the speaker declared, is in materialistically rendering unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's and then making Caesar God."

Saturday Snow Train Announced

To meet changing conditions brought about by the five-day week in many business establishments and to give many persons an opportunity to enjoy winter sports on Saturday who have other commitments for Sunday, another "Snow Train" innovation—the "Saturday Snow Train"—will be operated by the Boston & Maine Railroad next Saturday.

The new one-day special, according to Passenger Traffic Manager Henry F. McCarthy, will go to Plymouth, N. H., on its first run. It will leave the North Station at 8:30 a. m., and stop at Winchester, Mass., at 8:42.

Mme. Chiang Kai-shek Wires Wellesley of China's Plight

Appreciation of clothing and money sent by Wellesley College students to China, and condemnation of "Japanese callous, senseless brutality and ruthlessness," are contained in a 200-word cablegram from Madame Chiang Kai-shek, Wellesley graduate and wife of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, Chinese leader, received at the College today.

Madame Chiang's message was addressed to Miss Albertine Reichle, junior, of Detroit, Mich., President of the Wellesley Chapter of the American Students' Union, which recently sent a cable of sympathy and support to their fellow alumna.

The text of the cablegram was as follows:

"My warmest greetings to New England students, deepest gratitude for your support for China. To my mind there is indissoluble bond between all college students the world over. Their ideals cannot be compassed by difference in language or distance, enlightenment and education being universal.

Universities Bombed

"Japanese military forces have with calculated ferocity bombed all of the Chinese educational institutions they could locate, claiming these institutions hot beds of resistance against Japanese efforts to dominate China. Consequently tens of thousands of our fellow students are now unable to continue study.

"When you realize that with the destruction of the cutural centers the world is losing its chance further to enrich itself through the medium of China's social contributions to world thought, you will see that our loss is also your loss. . . .

"It seems most fitting that you, the intellectuals, and New England, whose tradition has always upheld freedom of thought, action, and justice, are doing something definite to express not only your disapproval but also your condemnation of this manifestation of Japanese callous, senseless brutality and ruthlessness.

Madame Chiang Kai-shek."

Shattuck Made Harvard Fellow

Following his resignation as Treasurer of Harvard University Henry Lee Shattuck yesterday was appointed a Fellow of the Harvard Corporation to succeed the late Thomas Nelson Perkins. William Henry Claflin, Jr., former President of the Boston Stock Exchange, was elected to succeed Mr. Shattuck as Treasurer. The two appointments, effective April 14, were confirmed at a regular meeting of the Harvard Board of Overseers.

Miss Boulanger to Conduct Harvard-Radcliffe Singers

Short Wave Station W1XAL will radiocast the joint concert of the Harvard Glee Club and Radcliffe Choral Society which is to be conducted by Miss Nadia Boulanger, well-known French music teacher and conductor, on Thursday, March 3, at 8:15 p. m., eastern standard time. The concert, which will be given at Sander's Theater, Cambridge, will be radiocast on a frequency of 11.73 megacycles, or a wavelengah of 25.6 meters.

Six French soloists will also be heard during this radiocast concert. They are Mrs. Gisell Peyron, Mrs. Le Comtesse Jean de Polignac, Mrs. Irene Kedroff, sopranos; Mrs. Napoli Kedroff, contralto; Hughes Cuenod, tenor; and Doda Conrad, bass.

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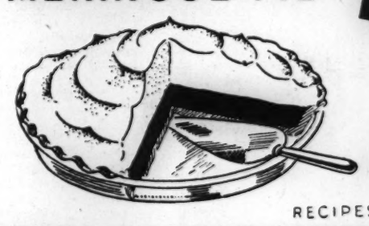

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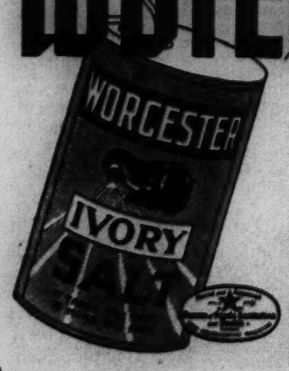

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FIRST NATIONAL STORES

News of Art, Music and the Theater

An Orchestral Nursery

By W. H. Hadden Squire

London

A recent concert at Queen's Hall called to mind a remark made the other day by a famous virtuoso. Speaking of performers, he said: "Present-day efficiency is almost frightening. Pupils reach the standards achieved by virtuosos of the past generation." Seven years ago Mr. Ernest Read founded a rehearsal orchestra—the "London Senior Orchestra" — for young professional players who had just finished their training. No sooner had it started than the happy discovery was made of a big and increasing demand for orchestral concerts in boys' and girls' public schools, for school music associations and music clubs. The causes underlying this demand, by the way, augur well for the future. Here, at any rate, was a fruitful field of activity for the new organization, many early members of which, after playing in the orchestral nursery, are now playing in the most important London and provincial orchestras.

* * *

The concert at Queen's Hall, under the new title of "The Ernest Read Symphony Orchestra," was described in the program as an experiment. Works were chosen with a careful eye on both adults and young people. Indeed, girls' schools were so much in evidence that it was easy to imagine oneself in Cheltenham or Eastbourne. Two English works were included: Edward German's "Norwich" Symphony and Arnold Bax's "Tintagel." The Overture to "Hansel and Gretel" and Tchaikovsky's B flat minor Piano Concerto completed a "safety first" program.

Perhaps it was the youth of the players which once more prompted the reflection that, actually, most of us are still living in the "safe" musical world of the nineteenth century. One sometimes wonders whether our contemporary composers are making a world musically safe for the schoolgirls of the twenty-first century. Although Bax's "Tintagel" was written in 1917, its foggy Celtic romanticism is redolent of the eighteennineties. The cleaner musical atmosphere of Edward German's "Norwich" symphony (1893) is easier and, for some of us, more agreeable to breathe. In 1893 Bernard Shaw was letting off his critical crackers in a now extinct World. Here is a rather damp squib thrown at German's symphony: "It is dramatic music without any subject, emotional music without any mood, formal music without conspicuous beauty and symmetry of design, externally a symphony, really a fulfillment of a commission or seizure of a professional opportunity, otherwise purposeless."

* * *

After hearing the symphony one came to the conclusion that this Shavian criticism was itself the "seizure of a professional opportunity, otherwise purposeless," to write a lot of nonsense. The squib neither goes off nor comes off. German was an excellent craftsman and his aesthetic qualities were scarcely of the kind to be appreciated by the ecstatic Wagnerians of his time. One once, by the way, heard a distinguished foreign composer praising the famous "Henry VIII" dances for their "surprising originality"—rather, it must be admitted, to the surprise of the English musicians present. The whole symphony, pleasantly "period," is, as a program note said, extremely English in flavor and, one may add, provides "better listening" than many a boring page of threadbare Wagnerian rhetoric.

Humperdinck's lollipop music is, of course, extremely, almost too extremely German (old style). One had successfully dodged Tchaikovsky's B minor Concerto for some years—incredible as that may seem. Listening with fresh care it is easy to understand Stravinsky's admiration for certain qualities of this despised composer. But what the virtuosos do to this concerto seems to be nobody's business. Perhaps one day it may occur to a pianist to look at the score and attempt to play his part as it is actually written there in relation to all the other parts. We may then hear the work written by Tchaikovsky instead of one by Tchaikovsky-cum-pianist. But virtuosos will be virtuosos. Mr. Moiseiwitsch was the virtuoso on this occasion. The orchestra had obviously rehearsed the work at a slower tempo and there was one awkward moment when orchestra and soloist seemed such perfect strangers as to give the impression that they had never met before. Anyhow the girls' schools applauded so vociferously that the new chandelier at Queen's Hall joined in.

The efficiency of these young players would, indeed, be "almost frightening" to the old type of orchestral musician. Mr. Read's idea was brilliant, and here, as with his "Junior Orchestras"—another brilliant idea —he is making an important contribution to England's musical future. He is an admirable conductor and his sound musicianship will have a valuable and lasting effect on those who come under its influence in this happy orchestral nursery.

Voices Dominate in New York

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

So nearly had Rose Pauly become the mystery woman of music that her appearance in Carnegie Hall as the soloist of the Philharmonic-Symphony concert on the evening of Feb. 24 was eagerly awaited. When Mme. Pauly came here from Vienna a year ago she did so expressly to sing with the Philharmonic-Symphony in excerpts from "Elektra," whereupon she went back to Europe, and since her return this season it has been as the heroine of the Strauss-Hofmannsthal music drama at the Metropolitan Opera House that she has figured here. In this concert she was still a singer of Richard Strauss, though no longer an Elektra.

Two unfamiliar songs with orchestra and the finale from "Salome" made her part in an all-Strauss program. In the songs—"Verführung" and "Gesang der Apolloprieserin"—Mme. Pauly was heard to anything but advantage. Her tones were raucous and refractory and her attention was so rivetted to the printed page, which she held open before her, that anything like freedom and assurance seemed out of the question. In the "Salome" fragment, however, she was again the extraordinary tonal colorist we had recognized in Elektra's music, and the voice itself rang out superbly in the great culminating phrases. Of course the audience acclaimed her.

* * *

John Barbirolli, besides directing while Mme. Pauly sang, led his forces in these purely orchestral numbers—"Don Juan," "Till Eulenspiegel," and the suite from the incidental music to "Der Bürger als Edelmann." The last, with its delicate scoring, went best. The two tone poems suffered from a surprising lack of continuity and feeling for form, as well as from a surfeit of crude noise.

Whatever else the season may have done for us, it has been rich in worth-while song recitals. Two more have now been added to the list—Gertrude Pitzinger's in Carnegie Hall on the afternoon of Feb. 22 and Kathryn Meisle's in the Town Hall on the evening of Feb. 23. Mme. Pitzinger, the season's new Viennese contralto, had appeared here only once before, in a recital that provoked uncommon enthusiasm. On this second occasion she again received and deserved praise, for she has proved herself a Liedersinger of intelligence and feeling, as well as the possessor of a generous and agreeable voice. Whatever defects Mme. Pitzinger has disclosed have been due to the fact that her vocal technic is not in all respects what it ought to be.

In particular she must be praised for her distinguished programs. This one comprised a fine selection of songs by Shubert and the "Four Serious Songs" and the eight "Gypsy Songs" of Brahms. Only an interpreter of real excellence could rise to the height attained by Mme. Pitzinger in the "Serious Songs."

Mme. Meisle's recital has become an annual event that we look forward to with pleasurable anticipation. This time the American contralto's opulent voice was at its best, and her art found congenial expression throughout an unusual and diversified program, sung in Italian, English, German, and French. A special word, indeed, is due her fine diction in English, and another is due her skillful handling of the lighter songs. We all have known that Mme. Meisle has the grand manner at her command, but few have realized how adroitly she could do Graener's "Der alte Herr" and Mahler's "Wer hat dos Liedlein erdacht."

* * *

Besides these singers, certain instrumentalists have been conspicuous recital givers. Epecially noteworthy were three Carnegie Hall events—the recitals of the pianists Sascha Gorodnitzki and George Copeland, on the evenings of Feb. 21 and 22 respectively, and the farewell recital of that superlative violinist, Josef Szigeti, on the evening of Feb. 23.

Metropolitan opera, now drawing toward its seasonal close, has been presenting its habitually varied repertory — "Lohengrin," "Faust," "Otello," "Tristan," "Carmen," "Siegfried," "La Traviata." Oddly enough the "Faust" (on the evening of Feb. 19) was the only one so far this season. It had commendable interpreters of Faust and Marguerite in Vina Bovy and Charles Kullmann, but the feature of the occasion was the Mephistopheles of Carlton Gauld, American bass-baritone, who was brought in at short notice to replace Ezio Pinza.

When Mr. Gauld was at the Metropolitan for one season a few years ago, the only parts allotted him were Hunding in "Die Walküre" and the King in "Aida," though his specialty was French opera. Subsequently he has been steadily at the Paris Opéra-Comique, where his knowledge of the French language and the French style has been cordially recognized. He also happens to be an actor of exceptional accomplishment, so his success as Mephistopheles was almost a foregone conclusion.

Another addition to the Metropolitan gallery was the Violetta of Helen Jepson in the "Traviata" of the evening of Feb. 24, which turned out a careful and sympathetic portrayal. Incidentally, Mme. Jepson had not appeared at the Metropolitan previously this winter. Nevertheless, the unforgettable event of the operatic day was the matinée of "Siegfried" unabridged—one of the most satisfying performances the Metropolitan has ever afforded, largely owing to the magnificent achievements of Lauritz Melchior in the name part, Kirsten Flagstad as Brünnhilde, and Artur Bodanzky at the baton.

The Sculpture of Chana Orloff

By Dorothy Adlow

Few sculptors possess the wit and flexibility of Chana Orloff. The medium of her choice is difficult and ungrateful. Never has the sculptor known such freedom as he possesses today. His very detachment from some defined purpose has set an extra burden upon his shoulders, to create ideas, execute them, and finally to seek some destination for them.

Most sculptors have made their

Bird, by Chana Orloff

detachment complete. They work in their studios, evolving new forms through calculation or archaeological derivation. Well do we know statuary which aims at the monumentality of ancient Egyptian carving, or the solid geometry of African fetiches, or the corpulence of cult images. We are inclined to be somewhat skeptical of the kaleidoscopic variations, wondering whether the sculptor is more responsive to research than to creative expression.

An interesting selection of Mme. Orloff's sculptures is being shown at the School of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. The first impression is of versatility. Mme. Orloff is in possession of a large and adaptable technique. She has no fixed idea, no set pattern of things; on the contrary, she seems to start afresh with each new undertaking, permitting the subject and its qualifications to take shape in the most appropriate manner. There is no uniform characteristic, unless it be sheer intensity. The sizes, materials, moods, patterns, plasticity vary.

Mme. Orloff models some things in lighter vein, with the pronounced accents of caricature; others are treated in a meditative, utterly reposeful manner, while others still result from a heightened state of feeling. Each theme appears to have called for a certain line of action, an emphatic characterizing turn, or tilt, or twist. She is resourceful in finding variations of contraposto, in composing the seated figure so that it can be viewed with sculptural interest from all angles. While her stylized heads are more commanding and often more amusing, her more sensitively modeled ones do more justice to her finesse and virtuosity as a sculptor. She often recalls Rodin in his capacity to give an effect of light upon the hard surface, so that it appears molten, quivering.

Her groups are among the most interesting pieces for the way in which she makes a sculptural unit out of two figures. Plastically, they merge in bulk, and she effects that fusion with uncanny skill. A mother holding a child, or better still, a mother and father, seated together, holding their child together, all make a fused pattern; fact and symbol are one.

Animals are also portrayed by Mme. Orloff with geniality and piquancy. She seeks the special attitude, the particular essence of vitality. Some dogs are squat, some statuesque, some impish. To fish, she tries to impart a sense of their movement and balance in water. Birds are shown in the splendor of plumage, or spareness of form.

Most exhilarating is the constant renewal of approach, the persistent desire to see the subject afresh, and in its own plastic terms. There is no prejudice in favor of a method, no disdain of the flat and linear if that is necessary to enforce an idea. The unevenness, the unexpected features, the variations in her sculpture make it live more intensely.

Some Elizabethan Plays

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

The year has opened with some interesting performances of several plays by Shakespeare, and one by Ben Jonson. The production which attracted most attention was "Macbeth," with Mr. Laurence Olivier in the name-part, at the Old Vic., which earned the distinction of transference to the New Theater for a short run.

Mr. Olivier's Macbeth was well received by the critics, and by the public in general, but I was not among its admirers. Granted that Mr. Olivier is an actor and mime of great ability, who can always arouse and hold interest and curiosity, I thought his performance much too hysterical. It lacked grandeur, and minimized its effect by failure to make music out of some of Shakespeare's most exalted lines.

While I write this, Mr. Olivier is back at the Vic., playing Iago to Mr. Ralph Richardson's Othello, and interpreting the part as that of a very happy villain, a quasi-tragical Puck, immensely enjoying his intrigues against individuals simpler-minded than himself. There are, of course, several ways of playing Iago; and the part can be acted from Mr. Olivier's viewpoint. In my judgment, however, this comedic rendering of Iago lowers the pitch of high tragedy in which the drama is conceived, and detracts much from the dignity of those superbly written scenes in which the Moor and his Ancient are confronted.

In the lighter episodes, however, Mr. Olivier's method is much more legitimate; and it is only fair to admit that Iago's scenes with Roderigo—played with an admirably bewildered naturalness by Mr. Stephen Murray—were the most naturally realistic and most amusing that I have ever seen. Mr. Richardson's Othello, though never in the highest rank of achievement, was a pleasing piece of work, conceived in a minor key but executed with a quiet dignity and a sincerity that were compellingly truthful.

Another successful production has been Ben Jonson's "Volpone," at the Westminster Theater, with Donald Wolfit and Alan Wheatley as Volpone and his parasite, Mosca. Mr. Wolfit, who has been touring in Shakespeare with Miss Phyllis Neilson-Terry, puts up an interesting and polished performance. To my thinking, neither he nor Mr. Wheatley is quite brutal enough for this stark and cruel play—a remark which applies to the production in general, as well as to several of the actors in it. Mr. Wheatley's Mosca, in particular, though a suave and technically accomplished performance, was much too gentlemanly and refined. Mosca, like Iago, is conceived in the uncompromising manner of Elizabethan stage wickedness, and should be thus played, especially when the mask is removed, and the villain who will betray everybody is revealed to Corvino and to the others in that pack of Jacobean knaves.

"Volpone," nevertheless, was well worth producing—a task entrusted to Mr. Michael McOwen. The play has drawn large audiences to the Westminster; and it is arguable that our modern theater world, on both sides of the curtain, prefers a genteel, rather than a starkly realistic, interpretation of Elizabethan tragic drama.

Percy Allen

A Succession of Conductors

By L. A. Sloper

A succession of conductors has walked of late across the platform of Symphony Hall in Boston. First among the visitors, in point of time, was Daniele Amfitheatrof, the Russo-Italian from Turin who is associate conductor with Dimitri Mitropoulos of the Minneapolis Orchestra. Following in the footsteps of his chief, Mr. Amfitheatrof took over the direction of the Boston Symphony Orchestra for the fortnight of Dr. Koussevitzky's midwinter vacation.

Mr. Amfitheatrof undoubtedly has conspicuous gifts as a conductor. Technically, he is well equipped. He makes a good appearance on the platform. At present he does not give evidence of having progressed very far as an interpreter. Regrettably, he seemed more devoted to effects than to musical values. Yet he did, in his brief stay in Boston, show a capacity to learn. At his first concert he permitted himself extravagances of behavior on the platform that did not make the expected impression. He was received with reserve by the audience and was taken to task by the press. The following week these mannerisms had disappeared. We saw a dignified and businesslike figure on the podium.

* * *

Quite possibly Mr. Amfitheatrof may eventually grow musically as in that week he grew in stage deportment. In his two programs in Boston he gave little indication of having penetrated deeply below the surface of a musical score. Beethoven's Seventh Symphony under his hand lacked realization of the long line. It was full of violent contrasts in pace and dynamics, but was wanting in clarity and proportion. Scriabin's "Divin Poème" was more within his range. He gave it a reading that was vivid and at the same time literal, full of color but lacking in the architectural quality. Beethoven's Overture "Leonore" No. 3 was surprisingly unexciting, in view of its dramatic character.

Otherwise Mr. Amfitheatrof's programs contained Italian works, including an "American Panorama" of his own. This work, which calls for a steel bar and an automobile siren, among other odd instruments, was written several years before its composer saw America. It is a synthetic work, already out of date, which does not need to be heard at a symphony concert, though it might serve on a popular program.

Artur Rodzinski brought his Cleveland Orchestra here for a single concert. The organization had not visited Boston before in 12 years. Mr. Rodzinski's reputation as a conductor does not need to be stressed; he is known in New York and in Salzburg as well as in Cleveland, and as an operatic as well as a symphonic conductor. He took over the direction of the Cleveland Orchestra several years ago. It is a well-drilled body which plays with precision and incisiveness. Having fewer than the standard number of players, it naturally cannot muster the fullness of tone of the eastern orchestras, nor has it attained the utmost in beauty of tone, or in flexibility.

Mr. Rodzinski led clean-cut performances of a Bach transcription, the Shostakovich First Symphony and two Strauss items, scenes from "Salome" and "Till Eulenspiegel." In the final scene from "Salome" Rose Pauly revealed to the Bostonese for the first time her powerful voice, which is dramatically expressive though not without flaws from the viewpoint of pure vocalism. Mr. Rodzinski's Dance of the Seven Veils was barbaric but remarkably chaste; his "Till" was a little mechanical.

Eugene Ormandy, another newcomer to Boston, led the Philadelphia Orchestra through two programs, in both of which it was assisted by the distinguished pianist Jan Smeterlin. This orchestra maintains its position in the first rank. It is a superb instrument, tonally brilliant and interpretatively eloquent.

* * *

Mr. Ormandy is an interesting conductor. As a program maker he rather studiously follows the example of his co-conductor, Mr. Stokowski. Like Mr. Rodzinski (also a Stokowski protégé) he opened each program with a transcription. The major items of his two lists were the Brahms First Symphony and the Beethoven Seventh. Mr. Smeterlin played the Mozart A major Concerto at one concert and the Strauss "Burlesque" at the other. Mr. Ormandy gave vigorous and virtuosic performances of the symphonies, but permitted himself certain liberties in interpretation which marred them. On the whole he gave the impression that he was more interested in details than in the works as a whole. The most satisfying item in performance was Debussy's "Afternoon of a Faun," to which, with the help of some magnificent playing, particularly by Mr. Kincaid the flutist, he gave an exceptionally poetic realization. He treated this music as pure fantasy of a dream world, making no effort to invest it with an emotional depth which does not belong to it.

Another guest, who made a profound impression, was Nadia Boulanger from Paris, who conducted the Boston Symphony Orchestra in its first performance of Fauré's Requiem, with the Bach Cantata Club supplying the chorus. This exalted score, which seems to go straight back to the true sources of modern French music in Rameau and Couperin, with no concessions either to Wagner or to the anti-Wagnerians, came to moving utterance under the direction of this able musician, who is utterly free of mannerisms and completely devoted to the revelation of a musical message.

* * *

Richard Burgin, assistant conductor of the Boston orchestra, also led a pair of concerts, in which the Chausson Symphony and a symphony by the Belgian Marcel Poot were the chief items. The Poot opus proved to be unimportant, but amusing and charming.

Dr. Koussevitzky has given us several new works in the course of the regular concerts. Edward Burlingame Hill's Symphony No. 3, in G major, was very welcome. This Harvard professor has written many agreeable scores in the French manner, but this time he has added to his technical and scholarly accomplishments a new vigor and freedom of expression, a substance and an emotional depth that on a first hearing seemed destined to place the work in the front rank of American compositions in this form.

At another concert Dr. Koussevitzky introduced Starokadomsky's Concerto for orchestra, classic in form, romantic in mood, more Russian than Marxian. Yehudi Menuhin played the Schumann Concerto, which left the same impression in Boston as it had in other cities, namely that it would have been better to leave it in the Berlin archives.

Who's Who in American Art, 1938-1939 (Washington: The American Federation of Arts. $7.50) being alone in its field, is an indispensable manual for editors, school and museum authorities and gallery managers, as well as for contemporary artists who wish to have at hand working information about fellow painters, sculptors, graphic artists, illustrators, craftsmen and designers. Only the more persistent nomads eluded the diligent letters of inquiry sent out. With 356 names of artists, teachers and patrons who have passed on in the past two years, the necrology, which started in the American Art Annual, now goes back to 1897. Listed are the chief societies to which each artist belongs and the titles of his prize-winning works, together with the names of teachers and the schools attended. Some of the biographies run to 30 lines or more. Of particular value to persons in search of sectional residents is the classified geographical index.

"Father Malachy's Miracle," with Al Shean and the New York cast, will be presented on tour in major cities by the Theater Guild and Delos Chappell, beginning March 7 at the Nixon Theater, Pittsburgh. It will be one of the Guild subscription offerings in Chicago, where it will open on March 14 at the Harris Theater.

Taking Time for a Ride

By Harold Hobson

London

Some years ago the opening of a series of cinemas devoted entirely to news films and cartoons was hailed as a notable advance in the world of entertainment. These cinemas presented programs that lasted for about an hour, giving a rapid conspectus of what was happening in various parts of the globe, chiefly in the realms of sport, politics, and adventure. They sprang up not only in London, but in many large cities throughout Britain. They began flourishingly, for multitudes of people with an hour to spare would drop in when they had not time to visit an ordinary cinema. It seems that this early popularity has not been fully maintained, for it is understood that some of these news theaters are now in process of reorganization.

The cinema has had a short history, but its scanty annals already record many disappointments. Thirty years ago the hope was entertained that the screen would prove to be the weapon by which the notorious fugitiveness of the great actor's achievement would be defeated. Thus Sarah Bernhardt made a film about Queen Elizabeth. Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree, for once untroubled by the fickleness of his memory, took the leading part in a screen version of "Macbeth"; Sir John Martin Harvey produced "The Broken Melody," and Mr. Matheson Lang played Shylock in "The Merchant of Venice." But it was quickly seen that a photographed stage play failed to keep a tithe of the quality of the original, and the bright early hope soon faded.

Equal expectations are based upon the power of the newsreels to record for future generations some living impression of the occupations, troubles, and enthusiasms of men and women of today. Most newsreels, however, seem to be concerned with the rush and tumble of international football matches, pictures of racing cars and winter sports, the opening of town halls, and the launching of ships. Such things are not perhaps matters of the first importance.

The chief value of the newsreels as a record available for the future probably lies, in fact, in the indirect rather than the direct information they convey. Even now audiences cannot be said to hang with bated breath upon the words that Lady Stop-Gap utters as she declares open the municipal gas works. The future will care still less. But the social historian will always be interested in what Lady Stop-Gap wore on that occasion. In the same way it is impossible to imagine that anyone will be profoundly exercised in 50 years as to who won the racing trophy at Brooktona Beach in 1938. But more than historically-minded motor manufacturers will be interested in the types of cars that both winner and losers drove.

A recent excellent Gaumont-British newsreel showed the streets of Dutch towns crowded with shouting and rejoicing throngs of people celebrating the birth of a successor to the throne of Holland. They wore fancy costumes; they waved paper streamers; they carried one another shoulder high. It is perhaps unlikely that people in the third millennium of the Christian era will regard this as a significant occasion. Yet this newsreel is important, for it will show, if it is preserved, with what enthusiasm a democratic people like the Dutch, in the twentieth century, regarded royalty. It tells a great deal about the politically emotional foundations of the state.

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'Henry IV' at the Gate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

With the departure on tour of the Gate Theater Productions, Lord Longford entered into possession of the Gate, where his company will remain until the middle of July. The initial offering was an adaptation by Peter Powell of the two parts of Shakespeare's "Henry IV." It is many years since this play, in either part, was done in Ireland by Sir (then Mr.) Frank Benson. Its presentation by Lord Longford was, therefore, anticipated with much interest by the younger as well by the older generation of playgoers. Among the latter there was some misgiving as to the wisdom of trying to reduce two long Shakespearean plays into an adaptation of normal length.

To begin with, if we fall back on the established conviction that Shakespeare knew his business as a playwright, the argument is unanswerable. Apart from that, however, there is the matter of selection of scenes. Therein lies the real snag and, in Mr. Powell's case, it was the rock on which his effort broke, particularly after the disappearance of Hotspur, which took place about the middle of the evening.

Personally, I have always had the feeling that Shakespeare was more interested in Falstaff and the other disreputable friends of the Prince of Wales than in those who would otherwise be the chief characters in the play. Mr. Powell apparently is of this opinion also, albeit he does give us the career of Hotspur to its end. Once that figure departs, however, there is little King Henry and much Falstaff.

Much is necessarily omitted, and this inevitably makes for disconnection and some incoherency. Several of the scenes were well advanced before it became clear what they were all about. To follow this sequence, one had to know both parts of the play thoroughly. The final scene, that between the King and his son, lacked action and the long speeches were tedious.

As producer, Mr. Powell introduced, at the beginning and at the end, a novelty. For the opening speech of King Henry IV, he presented all in the scene posed in a tableau which was maintained until the speech came to a close. The same device was used for the speech of the new king at the end of the play. The settings, generally, were excellent, but Mr. Powell employs lights and colors in a manner that takes no account of their significance in relation either to the color scheme of the settings and costumes or to the moods of the various scenes. The result is that the characters are overshadowed by a background that intrudes.

The acting honors went to Ronald Ibbs, as Harry Hotspur, who was, however, seriously handicapped in his volatile moments by confinement to a few feet of space. Betty Chancellor, in her one scene as Doll Tearsheet, carried all before her. Noel Iliff, as the King, delivered his speeches with a meticulousness of diction in contrast to Michael Ashwin, a newcomer, who was difficult to hear.

An innovation, not very convincing, was the going into battle of all the fighting characters in their long gowns instead of in armor. It suggested, particularly in Hotspur's case, that everybody was wearing a bathrobe. In the circumstances, there was too much of the experimental about the production, as a whole, for the good of the play.

J. J. Hayes

The Minneapolis Orchestra

By James Davies

Minneapolis, Minn.

Dimitri Mitropoulos continues on his way, giving Minneapolis programs of excellence. Under his leadership the orchestra has taken on a new lease of interpretative life, which is finding reflection in the much larger audiences that welcome it each week. A less modest man might lose his mental equilibrium because of the steady stream of adulation poured out on him.

During the past few weeks he has shown that he is at his ease in all kinds of compositions. He has, for example, given performances of the Beethoven Third and Fifth Symphonies that were beautiful in every detail, for he recreates the music as greatly as we have ever heard it in this city. He has gone to another extreme in performing one work that at least shows a catholic taste, Nabokoff's symphonic suite, "The Life of Polichinelle."

Nicolas Nabokoff is head of the music department of Wells College; his inclination is strongly toward ballet music. This composition does not deserve the dignity of being called a "Symphonic Suite." It is ballet music pure and simple—and yet not so simple, for this young composer tells his story of Polichinelle about as blatantly as music can tell a story. While we may grant the composer ability in massing orchestral effects, they are frequently uncouth, startling without purpose.

The performance was a brilliant example of virtuosic playing; it had to be to capture all the notes, and notes are everything in this work. Even Marian Anderson's fine singing could not free us from the depression established, nor the noblest performance of the Beethoven Fifth this city has ever had.

Mitropoulos introduced to Minneapolis the Louis Aubert Fantaisie for piano and strings, playing the piano part and conducting at the same time, creating something like a furor by his musical magic in both capacities. The crowning achievement of the past few weeks, however, was a performance of Mahler's First Symphony. This work was placed on a program with Mitropoulos's foreknowledge of public prejudice against Mahler. The result was a victory for both Mitropoulos and Mahler, with perhaps most of the honors going to the former.

Albert Stoessel in St. Louis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

St. Louis

Once or twice a season, in the absence of Vladimir Golschmann, a guest conductor is asked to preside over the St. Louis Orchestra. For the pair of concerts of Feb. 4-5, an invitation of this kind was extended to Albert Stoessel, not of course because he is a native of St. Louis, but because of his fine musicianship.

Mr. Stoessel is an accomplished artist, sincere, understanding, and reverent. His presentation on this program of the Brahms Fourth Symphony was characterised by restraint, a rich conveyance of the polyphonic design, and eloquent and expressive climaxes. He possesses strength, vision, and mastery over the resources of the orchestra. His conducting of Weber's "Euryanthe" Overture was an example of beautiful reading. The works that followed were new to St. Louis: Dances from Galantha by Zoltán Kodály, Scherzo from the Octet for Strings in E flat Major, Opus 20, by Mendelssohn, and a Suite from his own opera, "Garrick."

Although Mr. Stoessel's talents as a conductor are important and considerable, it is as a composer that this young musician must be reckoned with. Last year we had heard his Concerto Grosso, but the music of the Suite gives one a juster sense of his talents as a creative artist. The Suite, which had its first concert performance on this program, comprises five excerpts from the opera. Their titles are evocative of the ancien régime: Bourrée, Sarabande, Gavotte, Air, and Gigue: but one soon understands that Mr. Stoessel delights in giving to these artless titles definitions that are craftily modern. The music has freshness, color, and charm. If the opera maintains the high level of the Suite, one cannot doubt that it is a work of importance.

One of the rarest of musical experiences this season was provided by the Helsinki University Chorus, which sang recently at The Principia. Here was an ensemble, a perfection of pitch, a command of orchestral polophony that could scarcely be excelled. The program was devoted to Finnish composers, chief of whom was Jean Sibelius, honorary sponsor of the chorus.

E. R. C.

Italian Sculpture in Detroit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Detroit

Not so many years ago, in order to see many specimens of early Italian sculpture, it would have been necessary to visit the great museums or religious centers of Europe, or to have access to the important private collections there. Recently, however, the situation has been considerably changed, and while one may deplore the fact that so many of these collections have had to be dispersed, and that certain countries have in vain tried to keep their treasures within their own borders, it is true that thousands may now enjoy the countless works of art formerly known only to a few connoisseurs.

The Detroit Institute of Arts has assembled some hundred pieces of Italian Gothic and early Renaissance sculpture, lent by collectors and art museums throughout the United States. One of the gems of the earliest period (1250-1300) is the Umbrian "Madonna Enthroned" of polychrome wood in dull red and green with touches of gold, a work of great dignity, which, while draperies and attitudes are conventionalized in the Byzantine manner, reveals a sweetness and naturalness of expression typical of the central Italian style. Also of the Romanesque period are the large crucifix of wood, painted and partly gilded, and the polychrome Madonna from Tuscany, originally in a private chapel near Montecaini.

* * *

One of the first names to emerge from mediaeval anonymity was that of Nicola Pisano, whose marble statuette, with its Roman nose and heavy cheeks, resembles an antique Juno. This work, now a part of the Edsel Ford collection, is rather small and has traces of gilding on the rich ornamentation of the robe, with touches of deep blue-black on the under-drapery.

Nicola's son, who worked with him on the famous pulpits in the Cathedral of Siena and the Baptistery in Pisa—the brilliant Giovanni Pisano—was sculptor of the handsome marble pilaster with symbols of the three evangelists. With its fantastic animal forms and free and imaginative composition, it is an excellent example of Giovanni's style, which marked the height of the Gothic period in Italy. This pilaster, originally part of the pulpit in the cathedral at Pisa, once belonged to John Ruskin, and was lent to this exhibition by the Metropolitan Museum of New York.

There is a beautiful marble relief, in tondo form, simple and lyrical in quality, by Tino da Camaino. A marble statuette, now in the institute's own collection, is an exquisite piece by his hand, and to judge by its small size was executed for a private chapel. A lovely group, in warmest ivory-colored marble, the "Votive Relief of Queen Sancia," who was wife to Robert the Wise, is a worthy memorial to a woman who played an important role in her period. Two marble angels holding curtains, once part of a large tomb composition, advance in easy rhythm to perform their functions, each form having a definite individuality. These two figures are lent by Harold Parsons of New York.

* * *

A Sienese "Angel of the Annunciation," in polychrome, dates from the latter part of the fourteenth century and is very impressive in its monumental quality. The colors, red and green, are well preserved. Only slightly later is the statue of a deacon, also of wood, and polychrome; the simple, flowing robe is of cinnabar, and the lyrical treatment is typical of the Umbrian school.

Most of the works so far described have a tender, religious quality. There was no attempt at anatomical correctness or realistic likeness; the figures were symbolic. There was a submergence of the individual sculptor to the ideal which he was expressing. A link between the robustness of the Renaissance and this Gothic idealism was Lorenzo Ghiberti, painter, sculptor, and architect, whose terra cotta relief of the Nativity, partly gilded and colored, is included in the exhibition. The charming background has conventionalized trees and rock formations, and shepherds and angels admire the Holy Family in the foreground. Two lovely Madonna compositions are also from Ghiberti's workshop.

Donatello, who worked in Ghiberti's studio, was unrivaled in the powerful realism of his style. In the exhibition is a handsome plaquette, of gilt on copper, which must have been very popular with Donatello's contemporaries as it exists in many versions. The bronze shell surmounted by the head of a winged cupid has much of that sturdy, robust quality for which Donatello's child figures are famous, while the richly ornamented terra cotta relief of Madonna and Child is characteristic of his middle period. The gay bronze statuette of child with dolphin, and the vigorous "Walking Horse" (a large gesso-covered wooden model for an equestrian statue) are products of the school of Donatello.

There are a number of examples of the enameled terra cotta reliefs originated by Luca della Robbia, as well as an early unglazed terra cotta medallion. The "San Donato" Madonna, an extremely simple composition in white against a blue background, belongs to his early period. The larger composition, with tall lilies, is a later work, as is the enchanting "Genoese Madonna," with curving, graceful pose.

Schools—Colleges Home Study

We Visit the School of Tom Brown and the Great Arnold

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Rugby Traditions a Mixture Of Good and Not So Good

But Music Teaching Excellent and Sixth System Puts Emphasis on Industry and Intelligence

The English Public School—7

By Philip Toynbee

(Rugby 1930-1934), of Christ Church, Oxford; President of the Oxford Union; author of "The Savage Days"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

On the long platforms of the Rugby L. M. S. station there is always a desperate race for porters' barrows. On the first evening of term, boys in trilby hats and blue great coats toil up and down with golf clubs on their backs and trunks in the barrows in front of them. It is a stimulating but alarming entrance into that hectic progression from fag to sixth form boy.

The first abyss which confronts a "new man" is fear of neglecting one of the infinite and varied rules of etiquette. I have no idea whether these are stranger than at most schools, but I know that there were enough of them to fill my whole first term with nightmares.

Gradual Progress

In my house we were allowed to put one hand in our pocket after our first term, two after our second term, and after one year we might carry books under our arms. In our seventh term we "got into hall." This was an exciting privilege, for it provided us with the house dining hall as a common-room—forbidden ground to all our juniors.

But the ceremony of initiation into hall was worthy of an American fraternity. All the younger boys who were not yet "in hall" lined a long passage and literally kicked us through. We arrived bruised and triumphant to find the initiated sitting solemnly round the walls, watching us to see how we had taken it.

After this we might wear our caps in the house and walk about in the house quad.

There was a later stage called "second pantry," but except for larger "toshes" (baths) I have no idea what new privileges accrued to us. Yet I shall never forget the jealousy with which all these privileges were guarded.

The house was a rigid hierarchy of seniority, and a serious breach of privilege was treated as a "capital" offense.

Formulated By Arnold

One of the few unique features of Rugby School is the Sixth system. This plan was formulated by Arnold, Rugby's greatest headmaster and virtually the founder of the public school system in its modern form, for rewarding academic endeavor and giving the clever boys a sense of responsibility. As soon as a boy gets into the sixth form he automatically becomes a prefect, unless he is under sixteen and a half.

If there are too few intellectuals in a house to provide it with a disciplinary quorum, then Sixth Powers may be chosen by the house master. But their jurisdiction never extends outside their own house.

Games snobbery is as much a danger at Rugby as at any other public school. Watching members of the first Rugger XV striding across Big Side, the principal playing field, with their caps at a jaunty angle, one would imagine them a race apart. Nor will I ever forget the hours of anxiety which so many of us spent, wondering whether or not we should be chosen to play for such and such a team.

A friend of mine and I were both on the verge of the first XV. We used to walk solemnly round the Close, when we might have been busy at our books, discussing our chances in the tiniest detail.

Athletic distinctions of any kind were rewarded in my house by the hero being carried shoulder high round Hall, to the accompaniment of paeans of admiration from every member of the house.

Yet the Sixth system did something to counteract this tendency, and looking back on it I see that it was as good a system as could have been devised. It is wiser to reward industry and intelligence with responsibility than to allow the house master to choose his prefects arbitrarily from among the "leading members of the house."

Fagging at Rugby was never much of a burden. Each Sixth had two or three fags who cleaned out his study on Sundays and polished the buttons on his O. T. C. uniform before parade. But etiquette demanded a handsome donation for their services, and I can remember nobody who objected strongly to the system. We automatically ceased to be fags in our fifth term, or before that if we reached the School Certificate form. Thus academic achievement was also rewarded at the bottom of the scale.

The only pernicious aspect of the fagging system which existed in my day has recently been abolished. This was the sixth form privilege of "fag calls."

A yell of "Fa-a-a-g!" from a Sixth would bring a pack of wretched little boys scurrying down the passages, and the last to arrive would have to do the job. This made consistent work impossible and turned the house into a bear-garden. Its abolition is greatly to the credit of the school.

Intellectual Discipline

Another merit of Rugby is that its intellectual discipline is far more strenuous than appears to be the case at many public schools. Superannuation is a very real threat to the idle—one which is not infrequently put into effect.

The Art Schools are a great boon to many. Laymen like myself never failed to visit the annual art exhibition and to be deeply impressed by its variety and skill.

But, for me, music was, of course, the best thing about Rugby. I believe it has the reputation of teaching music better than any other public school. We had admirable voluntary concerts all through the year, an orchestra of our own, an excellent O. T. C. band, and a highly trained chapel choir.

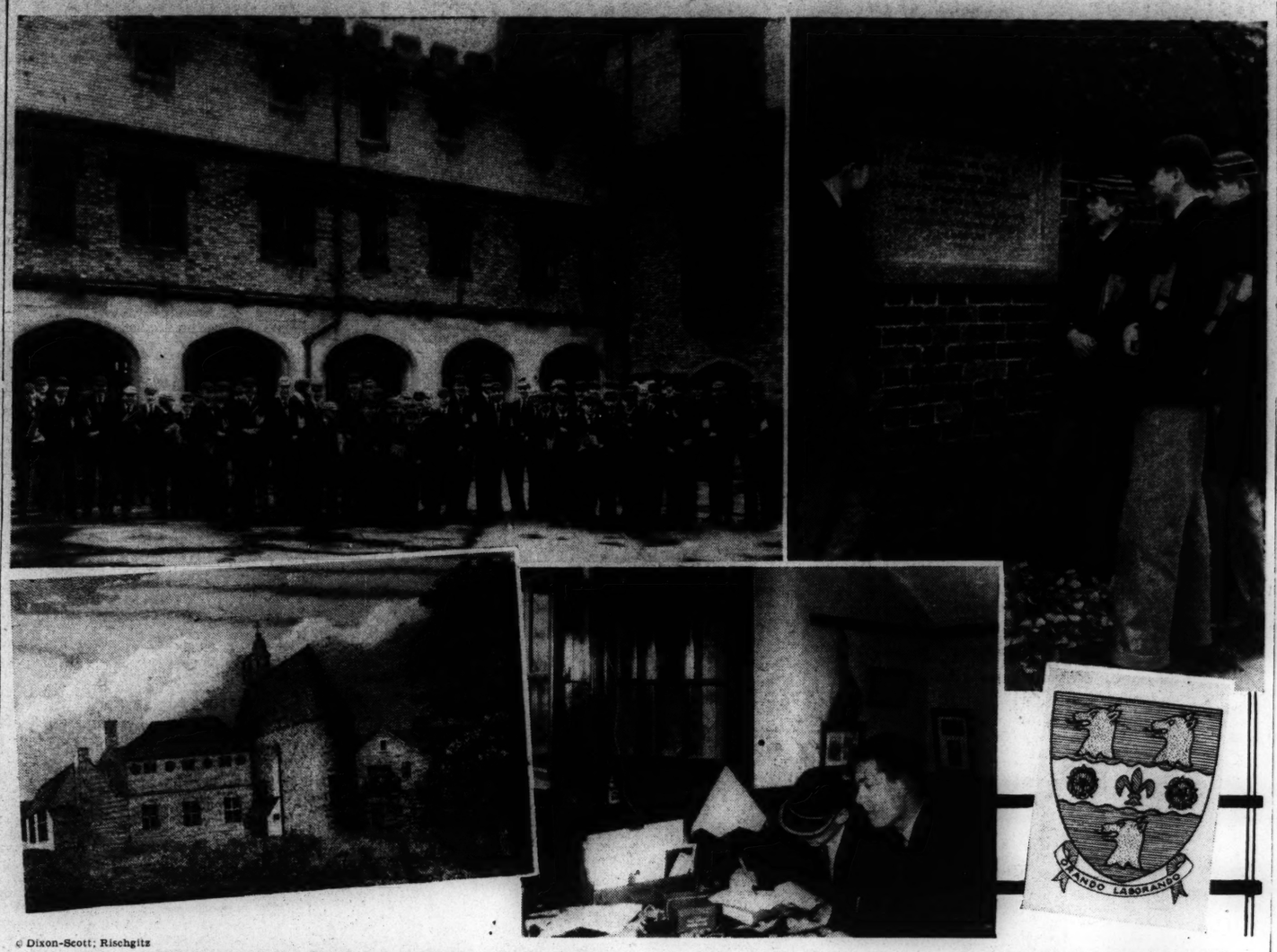
There is a great deal to look back on with no other sentiment than gratitude that it is all over: early morning school, the dreary chapel services, and the "clique-ism" which pervaded the whole school. Yet now I see that Rugby is undoubtedly one of the most intelligent and benevolent of the public schools. I can still hear Beethoven's "Eroica" played beautifully one winter night in New Big School to a full house of silent, enthusiastic school boys.

Rugby is presented in a total of three articles on this page today.

Series on the Public Schools of England

The series of 14 articles now running comprises an introductory presentation of the Public School idea and 13 outstanding schools pictured and described by way of illustrative material. The schools are taken up in the order of the year of their founding.

Today Rugby (1567). Tuesday; March 8, Harrow (1571).



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Four Glimpses of Rugby School, With a Drawing (Lower Right) of the Rugby School Coat of Arms. Upper Row, Left—Boys in Quad at Morning Break (Recess). Right—Memorial Tablet to William Webb Ellis, "Inventor" of Rugby Football. The Inscription Reads: "This Stone Commemorates the Exploit of William Webb Ellis, Who With a Fine Disregard for the Rules of Football as Played in His Time, First Took the Ball in His Arms and Ran With It, Thus Originating the Distinctive Feature of the Rugby Game A. D. 1823." Lower Row—Rugby School in 1808 Seen From the Close. Center—In Tom Brown's Study, the Head of the School and the Senior of the School House

Rugby Fifty Years Ago

Hard on Unusual Boys, But They Evidently Survived

By the Rt. Hon. Sir Francis Acland, Bart., P. C., M. P., B. A. (Oxon.)

(Rugby 1888-1893)

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

I was at Rugby from 1888 to 1893; my father had been there before me and two of my sons came after me. It was supposed to be the very best public school of its time for boys not singled out for Eton or Winchester. I thought it in many ways dreadful, but I got no permanent harm from it.

The teaching hardly ever interested me in the least, it seemed just a dull grind, mainly of Greek and Latin, for which I had no special aptitude, with all the subjects in which I was really interested—like history and natural science—given an entirely subordinate place. So, although I came under the influence of one teacher who afterwards became very famous, I seemed to get slowly up the school rather "in spite of" than "because of" the teaching. It was in fact an absolute revelation to me when I first saw in the year 1900 how classics could be taught in an interesting way at a German school.

Games Compulsory

Games, of course, particularly at a school which was the home of the best possible kind of football, were important, but there were practically no interests for anyone who did not like games in the afternoons (in fact, we all had to play whether we liked it or not), the two principal games being cricket and football. On the very few afternoons which, by special leave of a master, I was allowed to give to some rational pursuit, such as natural history in the country, I was supremely happy; but with compulsory games I was never anything but rather miserable.

The code of manners established by the boys was nothing like so detailed, and therefore to my mind nothing like so silly, as that which is described by my successor of a generation later; for it seems that boys can easily impose upon one another a more senseless tyranny than any master can possibly impose upon them. The only definite rules I remember laid down by boys for boys were that one must walk quite straight from the school buildings to one's boarding house without crossing the road to walk with other boys going to their boarding houses, and that one must under no circumstances go into another boarding house.—And I thought this sensible at the time and still think so.

The fagging system was to me a pleasure. It was nice to light the fire and trim the wick of the oil lamp of some senior boy whose study one looked after for one week in every four. Apart from doing that, one hardly ever met the sixth form boy whose fag one was. The idea of sixth form boys tipping fags would have seemed to me then as it does now wholly disgusting.

Probably Good For Average Boy

My general recollection then is of an unimaginative system which was probably very good for the average boy, but did very little to try to discover any special aptitude which the non-average boy might have; and my only lasting grievance against this system was that it was assumed that if we were not fully occupied for every hour of the day, we would be doing wrong of some kind. At Rugby in my time, for instance, Fridays of each week meant 12½ hours quite steady lessons or preparations for lessons, and I still think that stupid.

Rugby Versus Andover

One Who Has Attended Both Brings Out Points of Each

By A. M. Andrews, Jr.

(Rugby 1937-) of Greenwich, Conn., formerly at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Rugby

The most striking difference between Andover (in Massachusetts) and Rugby is the house system. At Andover, a boy sleeps and studies in his dormitory or house, changing buildings every year with classes; while at Rugby an English boy enters a house and remains there throughout his entire stay at the school, sleeping, studying and eating there.

Since he is not allowed in other houses, a boy does not get to know his schoolmates as well as at Andover, where he may be placed among an entirely new bunch of fellows in the annual dormitory shuffle.

The systems of athletics seem to me quite distinct at the two schools. Rugby does not offer the great choice of games that Andover provides. The three main sports are "rugger," hockey and cricket; if one does not like them, he may play squash and fives, or ride, but as a rule everyone tries the current sport.

Athletics Not Placed on Pedestal

Moreover, the English boys seem to play a game for enjoyment, the outcome not mattering much, while in American schools and colleges everything seems to depend on winning. These contrasting attitudes are probably brought about by the fact that athletics are not placed on a pedestal at Rugby, and thus, if a boy does not happen to be an athlete, he is not considered less important, as is generally the case in American schools.

But what most strikes the average American, used to the hullabaloo and show of a gridiron match, is the apparent lack of enthusiasm at a hard-fought rugger match. An Englishman must always use constraint and never show emotion. Thus a game is played in grim silence, while the onlookers offer scanty unorganized cheering which sounds more like hooting and jeering until the uninformed learns that the spectators are actually saying "School."

Again, just as boys automatically become prefects on reaching the sixth form, so the captain of a team is not chosen by his team mates, but attains the honor by having had his "XV" longer than anyone else.

The prefect system is firmly intertwined with studies, at Rugby. Rugbeians have not nearly so much work in the way of assignments as Andover boys, since they rarely have to work outside the scheduled two hours in the evening; but personal brilliance seems to play a far more important part in one's form standing. Except for the 15 highest boys in the classic block, who have to use most of their spare time doing their "prep.," I have found no boys who have as much work as any of the 200 seniors at Andover. But the quality of those 15 "Upper Bench" boys exceeds anything required at Andover. They do not mind writing Greek and Latin verses and translating four or five hundred lines of one or both languages every night, besides writing theses in their spare time.

Work Held In High Respect

Work is held in high respect by masters and boys, and one never hears of a boy being called a "grind," a common term in American schools. Perhaps the difference in attitude is due to the general desire at Rugby to become a sixth former, when one can forget all the petty and bothersome rules of younger days. At Andover a senior has really no more privileges than an underclassman, but enjoys probably just as many as the sixth former at Rugby.

The prefect system of school government, based largely on tradition, works well at Rugby, but I am sure that any American boys would shudder at most of the rules which meet the Rugby underclassman.

Primarily for Discussion

Our Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A few nights ago your Chairman spent the evening at a meeting of a Monitor study group that we wish you all could have attended. We don't recall whether or not it has given itself a name, but its definite aim seems to be to become better thinkers and more worth while individuals through reading the Monitor — and of course through sharing what is read. It was as large a group as could easily discuss things informally, and met in the studio of an artist who loves young people and acts as a First Friend to the group. The crowd has its own officers, and makes its own plans for encouraging intelligent daily use of the paper and for enabling its members to share what is read. The emphasis is distinctly upon this, not upon the social; and it is fine to see these "good companions" enjoying one another through their fine co-operative enterprise. We might add, too, what ought to be emphasized in the case of any group like it: namely, that this group is independent of all other similar groups (no entangling alliances or affiliations). This is as it should be. Also the group always meets in a private home. Light refreshments were informally served after the meeting was definitely closed.

The subjects covered had been given out in advance (presumably at the last meeting) and evidently go around in rotation, so that "women's interests" come to boys and "local politics" to girls at one time or another. The groupings of subjects were large enough, however, so that the boy who on this particular evening had cooking and fashions also had art and theaters. It might be said that he was most entertaining, however, in his fresh approach to "women's interests." The "reporting" was informal, verbal, and was seldom slowed up by reading directly from an article, except for a phrase or a vivid statement that enhanced its value. Some brought clipped pictures and passed them around during their reports. Many added their own editorial views at the end, or posed challenging questions which roused a bit of discussion.

The best part of the whole thing was the sincerity and intelligent purposefulness manifested. Your Chairman went away that night with a deepened gratitude for these grand young people. If you Round Tablers and others like you can increase in numbers and grow strong enough to make yourselves felt in every land you call your own, the future will be safer than it looks at present.—Chairman.

* * *

A Choir School in Off-Hours
New Jersey

Dear Chairman:

Perhaps those who read about or near the students of the Westminster Choir School at Princeton, New Jersey, would like to learn of this school of musical training from one who attends it. A great part of our day is spent in musical study; but I shall mention a few incidents, facts, or examples to show that our life is not one "grind" of music from day to day.

Our "Yule-tide" Festivity is entirely separated from the school curriculum and is attended by many outsiders who come to see this colorful event with its impressive student-composed solos, and heart to heart talks by students and faculty. The May-day Festivity and its fun is also one of these events which calls out the student body, each class in different costumes. The May-queen is crowned and sits on her throne to watch the games and fun following.

A good play in New York may attract us. Not long ago the whole school went to New York by bus to see "Many Mansions."

One night a week is called "Fun Night" and the stunts, puns, and funny songs of the students have us all laughing during our evening meal. A short session of dancing may follow.

We have access to the lectures at Princeton University of Princeton, also. So you see our life is very full.

(Mr.) H. B. C.

* * *

Idea From One of Our Guests
Vermont

To the Youth Round Table:

May one in the middle thirties send a word? Aren't we too apt to look only for friends who have many interests in common with us? Now, friendship is not simply a pandering to one's ego. Some of my friends are not at all like me. Yet in recent troubled times their loyalty and love spread a carpet of courage and inspiration for me. Friendship is more than liking the same shade of blue. (Mrs.) M. P.

* * *

Every now and then we are asked by our "guests"—those who are beyond thirty—to include them as members, saying: "We have young ideas, and besides, youth is not a matter of years." We agree absolutely and finally that youth is not a matter of years. However, when we started this "Youth" Round Table, we set out to give a place of their own to those who had grown just beyond Young Folks' Page Mail Bag age. And because we wished to keep it for them, a limit had to be put somewhere. If it were a general discussion column, we would be merely running a duplication of the letters printed on the Editorial Page. If you look at the various columns in the papers you will see, we think, that no column is actually limited to those for whom it was started. The Parent column, for example, is for discussion and exchange of experience among parents, but anyone interested in the guidance of children contributes to it. The children's mail bags occasionally print letters from older people — people who understand and love youngsters and will correspond delightfully with them. The same is true of the Youth Round Table. But like the Parent column and the children's mail bags, it "belongs" to the group for which it was founded, and does not want to lose its identity as such. So in this column when we welcome at the speakers' table those who happen to have been on this planet longer than 30 years (and we do welcome them), we call them "guests" rather than "members." And it is primarily for a discussion—as in the case of the study group described at the beginning of this meeting—with heaps of friendship and correspondence among members and guests, on the side.

Cheerio . . .

Chairman

When You Write to Each Other

When you write for the first time to a Round Table member, you do not, of course, know the full name and address. We don't divulge it, for we think it fair that each Round Tabler have the privilege of giving it out or withholding it. This is for your protection as well as ours.

Having written your letter, put it into an envelope and stamp it. Then put on—in *pencil*, please—the initials and state of the person to whom you are writing it. Send this in another envelope to Chairman of the Youth Round Table, Education Page, The Christian Science Monitor, 1 Norway Street, Boston, Mass., enclosing your name and address, or one of the friendly little notes that your Chairman enjoys getting. We will put on the complete name and address and forward the letter.

More Attention Being Given to Individual Student

More emphasis on the abilities and needs of the individual student is one of the important trends in education today, according to Dean Bernice Brown Cronkhite of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences at Radcliffe College. "What we are concerned with at the college age," said Mrs. Cronkhite, in a recent talk given at the Radcliffe Club of New York, "is training for a useful and happy life and a chance to develop qualities of character. This does not flow from any one curriculum. Of the million college students in our country today a very large number would undoubtedly be happier and better off in a different type of training."

Mrs. Cronkhite pointed to the growing tendency of college admission boards to consider many sources of information about the rating and aptitudes and qualifications of applicants for admission. "No one factor can guarantee admission, no single grade is ground for refusal. Once the student has been admitted, he will be given greater scope than ever before in planning his course of study."

Mrs. Cronkhite said that the revision of the tutorial system at Harvard and Radcliffe was making it possible for those qualified to do independent, advanced work, to benefit from closer contact with tutors while others were gaining more from course work.

New Summer School To Be Held in Zurich

A new Summer School of European Studies, to be held in Zurich from July 11th to 24th, has been organized by a Committee consisting of the following: The President of the Swiss Federal Board of Education, the Rectors of the University of Zurich and the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology, and representatives of the City and Canton of Zurich. The course will be conducted in English. Among the Professors who will lecture are: Roman Dyboski, Salvador de Madariaga, Gilbert Murray, and William Rappard. In addition to the European Studies, special academic courses will be given, provided a sufficient number of students is enrolled. Further information may be secured from the Institute of International Education, 2 West 45th Street, New York City.

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Red Sox on Way to Florida for Spring Training—Red Wings at Garden Tonight

Ted Olson Only Ballplayer To Leave for South With Sox

Maybe this baseball player idea isn't so bad after all.

That thought forced its way to prominence this morning standing in the cold shed of the South Station attempting sincerely to wish the Red Sox entourage a merry trip to the South. With coat collar upturned and vaporized breathing rivaling the escaping steam from the impatient train, the idea of going south loomed as very pleasant.

The annual farewell salutations regarding "warm sun, bathing beach, tans," all worn to a frazzle, were tossed back and forth and the lone ball player, Ted Olson, suffered the requests of the photographers for countless poses. The others of the official Red Sox party were Phil Troy, secretary; Tom Daly, coach; Hugh Duffy, scout; and Win Green, trainer. Eddie Collins saw them off. John Quinn represented the Bees at the farewell party.

Ted Olson may not be the answer to the World Series for the Red Sox, but he sure saved the team the embarrassment of leaving for the South without so much as a ballplayer aboard. He will be merely one of the pack trying to catch on within a few days, but this morning he was the whole show. Newspapermen and several baseball fans also left on the 8.30 train.

There will be some additions picked up on the way beginning with Gene Desautels, catcher, who will board the train at Providence. Owner Tom Yawkey may say hello to the group in New York and at Washington, Manager Joe Cronin, Bob Grove, pitcher, and Herb Pennock, coach, will augment this group.

Collins had nothing new to say regarding the present group of unsigned contracts. The first workout of the batterymen is expected to take place Thursday and the other players are to report March 7. A game is scheduled with the Cincinnati Reds at Sarasota, Sunday, March 13.

The Red Sox will return Thursday, April 14, to play a game with Holy Cross and then will engage in Saturday and Sunday games with the Bees here in Boston. W. M.

Harvard Faces Lions Tonight

Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League

	Won	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	P.C.
Dartmouth	8	2	462	425	.727
Harvard	5	3	294	278	.625
Pennsylvania	5	4	344	345	.556
Cornell	5	5	399	428	.500
Columbia	4	4	311	303	.500
Yale	3	7	343	389	.300
Princeton	2	6	288	297	.250

Result Feb. 28
Princeton 47, Dartmouth 38.
Game Tonight
Harvard at Columbia.

NEW YORK, March 1 (AP)—The legend of Dartmouth's invincibility in the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League—if such a thing existed this season—seems to have been completely destroyed.

Thoroughly trounced by Princeton's Tigers, 47 to 38, last night, the Indians today were just another league team with a record of eight victories and three defeats. Unless Harvard can take better advantage of this opportunity than the last, however, it still will be quite a job ousting Dartmouth from the lead.

The Indians have only one more game, against Harvard, March 9, and Harvard, which tackles Columbia at New York tonight, is the only team that can take the title from the Indians.

Harvard whipped Columbia, 36-31, at Cambridge, 10 days ago, but may not do so well on the Lions' court. Dartmouth went down to defeat there last Saturday and at the same time Harvard "blew" an important chance to advance in the title race by losing to Pennsylvania at Philadelphia. The Lions have lost half their eight league games, but haven't been beaten in their own gym.

Johnny Vruwink, Princeton captain who has been out since the start of the season, got back into action last night and led the Tigers to their second victory in eight league games. He scored 21 points as Princeton pulled away rapidly from a 31-31 tie after Dartmouth's Joe Batchelder and Bob MacLeod went out on personal fouls late in the game.

Struck to Coach Harvard's Backs

According to an announcement from Harvard this afternoon, Vernon Struck '38, of Centralia, Ill., will be assistant varsity backfield coach to John Woods.

Struck is playing on the basketball team at present and was fullback on the grid team the past season. He was known as the "magnificent faker" through his deceptive ball handling on spinners and fakes.

They Won't Need Those Overcoats Long Now

By a Staff Photographer

Left to Right—Hugh Duffy, Scout; Eddie Collins, General Manager; Win Green, New Trainer; Phil Troy, Traveling Secretary, and the One Ball Player, Ted Olson. Collins Did Not Accompany the Group South, He Merely Was on Hand to See Them Off

Giants to Miss Second Baseman In Title Race

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRADENTON, Fla., March 1—With the Giants' air-tight infield combination temporarily wrecked by the loss of Burgess Whitehead, second baseman, the National League pennant race has been thrown into interesting confusion. Not only are the Terrymen likely to be dethroned in the approaching 1938 campaign, but there now exists the possibility of a second division occupant jumping to the front with a history-making upset.

The Giants, a type of ball club which seldom beats itself, have captured two straight flags chiefly because there has not been an outstanding team in the senior circuit. The New Yorkers finished first because they were slightly more consistent in an ordinary group of clubs.

One of Terry's strong points was his keystone combination of Shortstop Dick Bartell and Whitehead, but with the latter on the sidelines for an indefinite period, the champs will enter the coming season seriously handicapped.

On paper, the Chicago Cubs should go to the tape favorites, with the Cardinals and Pittsburgh bunched closely behind. The Boston Bees, with their talented pitching staff, are in search of hitters, and if Manager Casey Stengel is successful in his efforts to bolster the offense, the Hub outfit must be considered a contender.

Stengel in early workouts has coached Elbie Fletcher, the young first baseman, and Al Lopez, his veteran catcher. Casey thinks both men should pick up at least 20 batting points over their 1937 averages and is trying to find the right combination. If Elbie and Al fail, Stengel may find the necessary help among a promising crop of rookies.

In the hitting department, the most interesting newcomers on the Bees are Max West, a left-handed swinger from the Mission club, and Harl Maggert, a big right-hander from Asheville, a Cardinal farm. Maggert came here regarded as a third baseman, but Stengel plans a shift to the outfield for the husky Californian if his current infield plans materalize. E. R.

Husky Track Stars To Compete in N. Y.

Northeastern will send three representatives to the I. C. Four-A indoor track and field championships scheduled for Madison Square Garden on Saturday, with Danny Miles, the New England high jump champion, heading the trio. Capt. George Leck of Saugus and Frank Mascianica, star sophomore from Everett, will complete the Husky competitive party.

Miles has been consistently jumping 6ft. 2½in. in competition this winter. Leck and Mascianica are listed for the 600, the feature event of the program. Early in the season Mascianica ran a 1:15.6 race in the 600 and appears ready to improve that time.

B. C. Meets M. I. T. Six On Arena Ice Tonight

While Boston University's hockey team has won the New England Intercollegiate Hockey League championship, the game at the Arena tonight between Boston College and M. I. T. will give the Eagles, if victorious, a chance to finish in the runner-up position. M. I. T. is enjoying the best season in its hockey history.

The game is scheduled to start at 8 o'clock with New Hampton Preparatory School and Nichols Junior College meeting in a preliminary contest.

N. E. College Results

Basketball

Princeton 47, Dartmouth 38.
Middlebury 39, Norwich 26.
Providence 41, E. Stroudsburg T. 40.

Hockey

Springfield 3, American International 1.

Swimming

Brown 37, Wesleyan 14.

Southern Pick-Ups

Dean Handshakes 'Customers'

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRADENTON, Fla., March 1—Danny MacFayden and Ira Hutchinson, Boston Bee pitchers who arrived at training camp ahead of other batterymen, superintended the reconstruction of the hurling mound at their club's new conditioning headquarters . . . The remainder of the field was in fine shape when Ira and Danny took their first workout but the box in the middle of the diamond dropped off too sharply in front.

MacFayden took his early drills in bathing trunks . . . Trainer Jimmy Neary had the clubhouse ready early Tuesday morning . . . Bradenton should meet with the approval of the Boston players and writers . . . Large enough to provide entertainment, yet not crowded . . . Dizzy Dean's great competitive spirit is apparent on the golf links as well as on the baseball field . . . when Diz needs a good shot to get back in a match, he comes through almost every time.

A steady line of automobiles roll in and out of Dean's gasoline station here in Bradenton . . . In the late morning and early afternoon the Cardinal pitcher is right there to shake the hands of customers and shout a "Thank you" . . . The Cardinals contemplate shifting Outfielder Terry Moore to third base, and Third Baseman Don Gutteridge to shortstop, but there is a suspicion both players will have returned to their original berths before the opening of the 1938 National League race.

Shortly after the debate between Manager Bill Terry of the Giants and the New York newspapermen, because the pilot would not place his home telephone number at the disposal of the press, comes the interesting discovery that the Giant boss's residential number also is not listed in the Memphis directory . . . Terry's winter home is in Memphis . . . Some critics are predicting a quick departure for Bill if his club suddenly loses the winning combination.

Eric McNair's young brother, Ralph, will catch with the Macon team of the Middle Atlantic League . . . The Bees had trained at St. Petersburg for 17 years . . . Bee pitchers, exclusive of MacFayden and Hutchinson, will have about 10 days in which to get ready for the hitters . . . The entire Bee squad is due here March 7 . . . However, a majority of the boys will have reached here before that date.

Oscar Horton, treasurer of the Bees, joins President Bob Quinn in his belief that Ira Hutchinson should develop into a real pitcher . . . "Hutch" delivered satisfactory relief ball in 1937 and finished with four victories and six setbacks . . . He appeared in 31 National League games . . . Bradenton is only 10 miles north of Sarasota, the Red Sox training base, on the well-known Tamiami Trail.

Veteran Stars Sticking With Young Scorers

MONTREAL, March 1 (AP)—Like the Old Guard that never surrenders, Nels Stewart of the New York Americans, and Johnny Gagnon of the Montreal Canadiens are sticking right up with the youngsters in the National Hockey League's scoring race.

Neither has a chance to overhaul the pace-setting Gordie Drillon of Toronto and his teammate and closest rival, Syl Apps, but they're not too uncomfortably far behind.

Stewart, aiming for his 300th major league goal and only two short of his mark, picked up four points during the week which ended with Sunday's games on a goal and three assists. That gave him 15 of each for the season and left him, entirely surrounded by his New York Ranger enemies, a dozen points behind Drillon, who failed to score. Gagnon's one goal lifted his point total to 27.

Drillon didn't lose much through his scoring blank. He still has the most assists, 23, and with 19 goals is only one behind the leader, Cecil Dillon, of the Rangers. Apps tallied once for a 38-point total and Dillon drew two assists for 37.

The week's biggest gains were registered by two players who aren't among the scoring leaders. Russ Blinco of the Montreal Maroons gathered in six points while Art Coulter of the Rangers drew 16 minutes in penalties to bring his total to 80 for the year. Records of the leading scorers:

	Gls.	Assts.	Pts.
Drillon, Toronto	19	23	42
Apps, Toronto	20	21	41
Dillon, Rangers	20	17	37
Mantha, Canadiens	19	16	35
Thompson, Chicago	18	16	34
Cowley, Boston	14	18	32
Smith, Rangers	12	20	32
Haynes, Canadiens	12	20	32
Romnes, Chicago	10	21	31
N. Colville, Rangers	14	16	30
Shibicky, Rangers	14	16	30
Stewart, Americans	15	15	30
Patrick, Rangers	12	18	30
Schriner, Americans	18	11	29
Blake, Canadiens	13	16	29
Lorrain, Canadiens	10	18	28
Watson, Rangers	6	22	28
Wiseman, Americans	17	10	27
Thoms, Toronto	12	15	27
Gagnon, Canadiens	12	15	27
Barry, Detroit	9	18	27
Jackson, Toronto	13	13	26
Graham, Maroons	11	14	25
Goldsworthy, Chicago	14	11	25
Cain, Maroons	8	17	25

National Hockey League

American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	26	7	10	172	91	59
Rangers	24	5	13	150	77	53
Chicago	21	7	12	98	122	49
Detroit	9	11	22	78	163	29

Canadian Division

Toronto	19	6	13	115	103	44
Canadiens	16	10	14	103	104	42
Americans	14	8	15	93	91	36
Montreal	11	5	23	86	130	27

Games Tonight
Detroit at Boston.
Toronto at Montreal.
Canadiens at Americans.

Five Years Ago

By the Associated Press

National Hockey League accepted resignation of Charles F. Adams of Boston club from board of governors.

Detroit Still Has a Chance

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Just another hockey season to some folks, but what a hockey season to Jack Adams and his Red Wings! They are facing our Bruins at the Garden tonight as Stanley Cup holders and yet they are occupants of last place! Last year they were Stanley Cup holders, but at this stage of the race they sported first place and glowing prospects. Tonight they are struggling to make the play-offs.

Beset by a series of mishaps from early in the race, the Wings have floundered with makeshift line-ups, most of the way, and not for any protracted length of time have they even resembled the team of the previous season. Instead of looking down upon the other opponents, the haughty Wings have been looking up all the way.

Two Points Behind Hawks

If they perk up from now on, and the Chicago Black Hawks falter, the Detroiters can make the money class. They are two points behind Chicago and have two more games to play than the Windy City crew. Unfortunately, something happened each time they began to go places, and they fluttered back submissively.

Each trip to Boston the line-up has varied and tonight the Wings present a new member who was an old colleague of the Bruins—Joe Lamb. The veteran forward was obtained in a trade for Red Beattie and he surely has become the "Wandering Lamb," having worn Ottawa, Montreal, St. Louis, Boston, Canadien, American and now Detroit jerseys. The others are old faces excepting Eddie Wares, who did so well on his first appearance in a Wing uniform here on the last trip.

Jack Adams retains most of his jovial mannerisms, but he cannot help being somewhat downcast. "When we need points so much and it looked like the Bruins might be in a position to ease up, those pesky Rangers pop up and stir your team to put on the pressure some more," he said. And Mr. Adams is correct, the Bruins cannot afford to sympathize—the Rangers are getting too close for comfort again.

Last Appearances?

Most of the old crew of Red Wings will appear tonight and it might not be a bad guess to figure that some of that old crew will be making their last appearance in a Detroit uniform. Halfway through the season Jack Adams made the statement that the Wings would have to be rebuilt for the future.

If Lester Patrick would abandon that idea of Rangers finishing in first place, the Bruins might have a chance to coast. The locals have gone undefeated in their last eight games, being held to a tie by Canadiens in the last encounter, and yet the Rangers have managed to reduce the Boston lead for first place from nine points to four.

Clint Smith, Ranger forward, is being boosted for the Lady Byng trophy. . . . He has not been penalized yet . . . Lester Patrick summed up the play-offs pretty well the other day when he said, "If we are hot we will win, if we are cold we will lose." . . . Hockey is like that, the usually good teams can play poorly and the poor teams sometimes play "over their heads" for a stretch.

The Bruin dressing room will not seem quite the same without Win Green, entertaining and useful trainer, who is en route to Sarasota, Fla., to take up his new duties, handling the Red Sox . . . For a long time no member of the Bruins was listed among the leading scorers, but now we have clever Bill Cowley, riding high and threatening seriously . . . His points have not come easily on home ice either.

If Tiny Thompson takes the Vezina Trophy honors this season he will lead all goalies in this respect, having won it three times already . . . George Hainsworth, retired Toronto goalie, also won it three times . . . Dave Kerr of the Rangers is very much in the running against Thompson, however.

High-Scoring Bruin Forward

Harry Platt

Brown University Basketball Star, Who Has Amazed New England Fans With His Rapid Rise in Court Fame

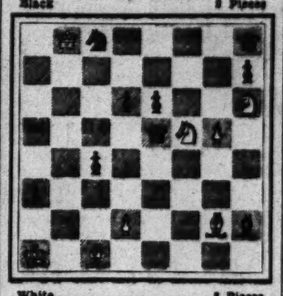
Chess—*By Frederick R. Chevalier*

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

March 1, 1938

Problem No. 2015
By Burney M. Marshall

Black 8 Pieces

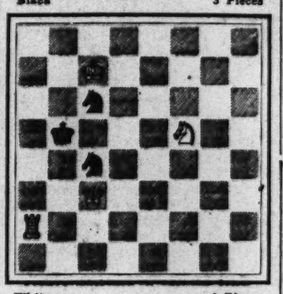


White 8 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
(British Chess Magazine, August, 1918. A pretty cross-check and sacrifice.)

Problem No. 2016
By R. Cheney

Black 3 Pieces



White 4 Pieces

White to play and mate in three
(British Chess Magazine, September, 1934. First miniature showing mates with pins of two black knights.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 2013.	B-Q4	
No. 2014.	1. K-B3	B-B3 or K5
	2. Kt-B4ch	
	1. ———	B-Kt2
	2. QxP	
	1. ———	B else
	2. P-Q5	

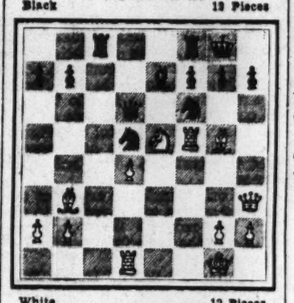
End-Game No. 397. White wins: 1 BxP, R-B2 (1 BxB; 2 KtxP!!); 2 R-K8ch, K-R2; 3 BxB, RxB; 4 Q-R4! R-R3; 5 Q-R3, R-B; 6 Q-KKt3, Resigns.

End-Game

Botwinnik, co-winner with Capablanca of the great Nottingham tournament, finished off Vidmar with an effective sacrifice.

End-Game No. 398

Black 12 Pieces



White 12 Pieces

White to play and win

Notes

Harold Morton, who has represented New England in recent American Chess Federation tournaments and in the national championship, has again successfully defeated Weaver Adams, former New England champion, in a match. The score was Morton, 5; Adams, 2; drawn 3.

Harlow B. Daly, well known in Boston chess circles for a generation, has again won the City of Boston championship, the second time in four years. Second was Harry N. Lyman, a young expert. George Sturgis, of the Boston City Club, one of those who are working hard to make the American Chess Federation tournament at Boston this summer a huge success, was third.

The final game of the Marshall Chess Club championship tournament left Frank Marshall and David Polland still tied for the lead. There will be no playoff, since Polland, 1937 American Chess Federation champion, 1937 New York State champion, will conserve his energies for the national championship to begin in New York in April.

Northern New Jersey is easily more active in chess than any other similar section of the country. There are chess clubs in Orange, East Orange, Bloomfield, Belleville, Nutley, Bayview, Kearny, Irvington, Elizabeth, Newark, Jersey City, Ridgewood, and Westfield.

Chess has been encouraged as an extra-curricular activity in schools throughout the country for many years, and many secondary schools have teams which play a number of matches throughout the year. The Peddie School team, Hightstown, N. J., for example, will meet teams from Horace Mann School for Boys, New York; University of Pennsylvania freshmen, Rutgers University, second team, and the Fieldston School, New York. William H. Hawley is the faculty adviser.

There must be many other schools with active chess teams, and to show the extent of organized competition in secondary schools, other schedules of matches will be published in this column if they are sent in.

Nottingham, 1936

One of the great modern tournaments took place at Nottingham, England, during August, 1936. As a further evidence of the completeness with which these behind this great tournament arranged matters, Dr. Alekhine, world's champion, was engaged to annotate the games. David McKay Co., Philadelphia, has just published the American edition of the tournament book.

Dr. Alekhine has made an enviable reputation for himself as annotator in the 1934 New York Tournament Book, "My Best Games," both of which appeared in English, and in a later selection of his own games and the book of the 1927 New York tournament, which appeared in German. In the Nottingham book Dr. Alekhine does not give the painstaking analysis of the 1934 New York Tournament Book, for example. Generally, he gives his judgment of a given position without much analysis to back it up. This is, of course, a natural transition since in 1934 Alekhine was comparatively unknown, whereas now he is champion of the world. But the comments of the champion of the world are worthy of his high rank, and the games commented upon are of equally high rank, since they show the meeting of practically all great living masters.

In appearance, binding, and typography, the book excels all previous tournament books, at least in English. There are ample illustrative diagrams, unusually clear, and an index of opening moves, to help the student. Unfortunately, the publishers have not been able to list this book at less than $5.00, but those who can afford it, and clubs and libraries, will find it a necessary and valuable addition.

Kashdan has won the 1938 championship of the Manhattan Chess Club by a narrow margin. The game below shows how he disposed of Denker, one of the club's stronger players.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Denker	Kashdan	Denker	Kashdan
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	20 Q-B4	Q-B3
2 P-QB4	P-K3	21 R-Q	P-KR3
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	22 QxQ	RxQ
4 Kt-B3	QKt-Q2	23 P-K5	BxKt
5 B-Kt5	P-B3	24 PxB	Kt-R4
6 P-K3	B-K2	25 K-Kt2	P-KKt4
7 Q-B2	Castles	26 P-KR4	R-B4
8 B-Q3	PxP	27 PxP	PxP
9 BxP	Kt-Q4	28 R-Q3ch	K-Kt2
10 BxB	QxB	29 R-QR3	Kt-B5ch
11 CastlesKR	KtxKt	30 K-Kt3	RxP
12 QxKt	P-QKt3	31 RxP	R-K8
13 P-K4	B-Kt2	32 R-Kt7	R-KR8
14 QR-Q	KR-Q	33 B-B2	K-B3
15 KR-K	QR-B	34 RxP	R-R8ch
16 B-Kt3	Kt-B3	and Black an-	
17 Q-K3	P-B4(a)	nounced mate in	
18 PxP	RxP	four (b)	
19 RxRch	QxR		

(a) Black has delayed making this liberating move, but White has been able to take no really aggressive step, and even finds that he has advanced his KP to danger.

(b) 35 K-Kt4, R-R7, etc.

Three-I League Crown Is Taken By McGill Sextet

International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League Standing

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
McGill	9	0	1	79	15	18
Queen's	8	0	2	47	33	16
Toronto	6	1	3	46	34	13
Dartmouth	6	0	3	38	49	12
Harvard	3	1	5	30	40	7
Princeton	2	1	6	28	42	5
Yale	1	1	7	28	42	3
Montreal	0	0	9	24	63	2

Result Feb. 28
McGill 7, Toronto 2.

Well, it's all over in the International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League, that is, as far as the championship is concerned, except for publishing of the fact that McGill University successfully defended its Three-I League title last night by defeating University of Toronto, 7 to 2, at Montreal.

Last night's victory was McGill's nineteenth in Three-I competition, the Redmen having lost only one game in two years. Queen's, runner-up to the title this year, beat McGill earlier in the season, 5 to 3, in an overtime affair.

There are two more games still to be played in this league. Harvard meets Yale at the Boston Garden next Saturday night while Dartmouth goes to Princeton. If the Big Green skaters can defeat the Tigers they will finish the season without a loss in the Quadrangular League and will jump into third place in the Three-I League, displacing Toronto.

Granby Skaters Here for Series With Olympics

Granby's Red Raiders, one of the leading hockey sixes in the Quebec Provincial Senior Hockey League, will come to the Boston Garden this week for a two-game series with the Boston Olympics. The games are scheduled for tomorrow night and again on Sunday afternoon.

The series, however, is being billed as the "forfeit championship of the Provincial League." Both Granby and the Olympics withdrew from the league play-offs, thus forfeiting their chances at the title.

The Olympics gave way to Valleyfield after the latter's protest about the local club's use of Ted Frazier in the nets in the place of the ailing Tom Moon. Granby forfeited to Sherbrooke when they left the ice in a protest against the officiating.

The two games scheduled for Boston should give the fans plenty of hockey entertainment. The locals have yet to beat Granby, losing on Canadian ice, 6 to 0, and playing them to a 5-to-5 overtime tie here at the Garden. However, the Olympics are now at top form and should make things interesting for the hard-checking Granby six.

Coach Hago Harrington was especially encouraged today by the return of Frankie Spain, Paul Guibord, and Junie Allen, to action. Although these boys took part in the A. A. U. championships they were handicapped by slight illnesses. George Ford and Jack Costello are expected to be ready for Granby tomorrow night.

Seek to Expel Coach

CLEVELAND, March 1 (AP)—President John Chick of the Western Division of the International-American Hockey League said yesterday that George Boucher, coach of the Springfield Indians, faces possible expulsion from professional hockey as the result of taking his team from the ice, Saturday night, instead of finishing a game with the Cleveland Barons, who won 3 to 2 on a forfeit.

Cadets Elect Samuel

WEST POINT, N. Y., March 1 (AP)—Cadet John S. Samuel of Hinsdale, Ill., has been elected captain of next season's Army basketball team, athletic officials announced today. Samuel also plays end on the football team.

Boston Girls Advance

NEW YORK, March 1 (AP)—Virginia Rice Johnson of Boston, seeded fourth, today led the way into the qarter-final round of the women's National indoor singles tennis championship with a 6—1, 6—2, victory over Gerry Mallory of Tenafly, N. J. Mrs. Johnson scored repeatedly by moving up to the net behind her sharp forehand.

Joining her in the round of eight was Virginia Hollinger, former indoor girl champion from Dayton, Ohio, who trounced Mrs. Guy B. Bostwick of Forest Hills, N. Y., 6—0, 6—2.

Katharine Winthrop of Boston, seeded third and No. 10 in National ranking; Norma Taubele of New York, winner in 1934, and seeded second, and Helen Bernhard, New York winner of the 1937 girls crown, also advanced on straight-set decisions.

Miss Winthrop came out on top at 6—4, 7—5, in a free-hitting duel with Charlotte McNeil of Boundbrook, N. J.

Powers Fined $50

WINDSOR, Ont., March 1 (CP)—In the most serious measure ever taken against an International-American Hockey League official for several years, a $50 fine has been levied against Manager Eddie Powers of Syracuse Stars for his part in a recent mix-up with Referee Bert Corbeau and Linesman Jack McDonald in Syracuse.

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HOLLAND

THE HAGUE

THE HAGUE, HOLLAND
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Vijverberg— Tournooiveld
THE HAGUE
Luncheons Teas
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Business and Industry • # Purchasing of Cotton Cloth Nearly Double Week's Production • Commerce and Finance

Borah-O'Mahoney Incorporation Bill Hearing Is Opened

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 1—The battle opened today on the Borah-O'Mahoney Federal incorporation law, so amended as to exempt firms with capital under $100,000. Representatives of business and industry appeared before the Senate subcommittee to fight the measure which would require a Federal charter and Federal supervision to keep big corporations in business; representatives of peoples' groups appeared to support it, while Robert H. O'Brien, assistant director of the registration division of the SEC, came as a neutral witness to tell how the big task of policing corporations by his agency is now carried on.

Glaring laxity in present state incorporation laws were cited by senators as a primary reason for a federal licensing law. Companies "incorporated in Delaware" were particularly criticized. Besides Senators O'Mahoney and Borah, George W. Norris (Ind) Nebraska and Warren R. Austin (R) of Vermont asked questions.

Mr. O'Mahoney cited the case of Allied Stores, incorporated in Delaware, and doing business in a dozen states, he said, but not Delaware. Under loose Delaware laws, he charged, it was possible for common stock owners of the company to overthrow the superior position held by preferred stockholders. A preferred stockholder brought suit in New York, but after fighting through the courts was finally told she must go to Delaware to bring her suit.

Manufacturers' Case

Mr. O'Mahoney cited the case to show the effect on other states of turning loose laxly controlled corporations; and the difficulty of getting judicial redress.

Bitterly opposing the licensing proposal, Elmer T. Cunningham of National Association of Manufacturers, declared the bill would "retard recovery" and that it would impose an intolerable burden under any circumstances. He estimated over 300,000 business enterprises would be required to obtain Federal licenses under the law. The proposal would amount to "continuous bureaucratic investigation," he charged. The National Association of Manufacturers already opposes child labor, he said, abolition of which is one of the goals of the incorporation bill, and it also has "always" upheld the right of employees to self-organization and collective bargaining, another goal of the Senators.

But the need at present, Mr. Cunningham said, is co-operation between business and government. Offering his association's formula for recovery he said "sound governmental policies will create confidence and release this tremendous latent energy of American business. These policies are;

"A moratorium on reform legislation.

"A national labor policy in the general welfare.

"Repeal of the undistributed profits tax.

"Modification of the capital gains tax to stimulate capital movements.

"Eliminate the so-called third basket tax.

"Definitely defined limitation on government competition, with fair competitive policies where such competition now exists.

"Careful review of and modification where needed, of existing legislation.

"Sound fiscal and monetary policies."

Hit Lax Requirements

It is the theory of the Borah-O'Mahoney measure that by requiring Federal licenses it will be possible to impose minimum standards of good government and social conduct on big corporations as a condition of continued existence. The proposal found support from Benjamin C. Marsh, executive secretary of the People's Lobby, a left wing organization. He objected to the amendment excluding corporations under $100,000, declaring this would exempt two-thirds of all corporations. The bill should be passed he said, but if qualified by this exemption it should be accompanied by wage-hour legislation.

Mr. O'Brien, chief preliminary witness, said existing state incorporation requirements differ widely; some states are extremely "lax"—and these, he said, are most popular as a center of incorporation. Delaware was repeatedly cited as a center of widespread incorporation, where practices are permitted not allowed in other states.

Investor Lacks Safeguards

"What's the reason for this maize of inter-twined incorporation?" demanded Mr. Norris.

"It's fairly obvious who benefits," said Mr. Borah, "those who want to manipulate the companies."

"And the investor has little safeguard," put in Mr. O'Mahoney—"the investor never reads 'the fine print'!"

Senator O'Mahoney recalled that when Harry Sinclair formed the Mammoth Oil Company to exploit Teapot Dome, he incorporated it under the loose Delaware laws, with two classes of stock; all the voting power in 500 shares of the first, and no voting power in the 200,000 shares of the second. The shares were sold for the same price, he recalled, and he charged the practice, where states permitted it, was burdensome and fraudulent.

Mr. O'Brien said the SEC had no power to check this practice if the state law permitted it. He cited a recent case where a corporation issued 100,000 non-voting class A shares at $2.50 each and 100,000 class B voting shares (all bought by promoters) at 1 cent each. The Federal Government has no authority to halt this practice if states permit it, he said; the most it can do is to demand full publicity. The unnamed company was incorporated in Delaware, he said.

"The only way to halt this would be by day-to-day bureaucratic management by the Government," objected Senator Austin, an opponent of the O'Mahoney bill.

"It could be halted by simple Federal licensing," retorted Mr. O'Mahoney.

Retail Sales in 1937 5.2 P. C. Above 1936

By the Associated Press

Washington

The Commerce Department estimated that retail sales in 1937 totaled $39,930,000,000, an increase of 5.2 per cent over 1936 and about 60 per cent over the low year of the depression.

Sales, however, still were nearly $10,000,000,000 below 1929.

Chase Bank Offers $43,000,000 Issue Of New York City

NEW YORK, March 1 (AP)—A bank group headed by Chase National Bank offered publicly today an issue of $43,000,000 of one-to-30-year New York City serial bonds at prices to yield .60 to 3.10 per cent, according to maturity.

The interest cost to the city was a shade under 2.95 per cent. The offering was one of the largest municipal issues in several months.

Buying of Cotton Cloth Heavy And Prices Strengthen

Weekly Cotton Cloth Review

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., March 1—Primary cotton gray goods markets continued the active trading this week which was the feature of the closing days of the previous trading period. The strong buying movement which started in the print cloth market spread rapidly to other sections of the primary market, spurred by the upturn in raw cotton prices and the prospect of further increases in production costs by reason of possible processing taxes and minimum wage standards.

Prices showed a stiffening tendency and on most of the standard print cloth numbers they were fairly well established by the close of the week at levels an eighth or a quarter cent higher than at the beginning of the week. On many other types of gray goods, however, the mills found it difficult or impossible to raise prices above previous figures, especially on goods for quick delivery. Long forward shipments were held at prices an eighth or a quarter of a cent higher than spots and many mills refused to quote at all for shipments running beyond April.

Total sales ran far in excess of the current rate of loom output but centered chiefly on quick goods, either spots or March shipments.

Bag Makers Big Buyers

Bag manufacturers continued to figure prominently in the buying, but converters also were operating in volume, including some of the large printing and finishing organizations. Chain stores and mail-order houses were forced into the market for replenishment purposes, as were some of the large users of industrial fabrics. Total sales for the week were estimated to reach nearly 50,000,000 yards, which is not far from double the current output for the week.

Print cloths were bought in volume in all widths from the narrowest to the widest. Standard constructions sold actively on the basis of 6½ cents for 39 inch 4 yard 80 squares, which later firmed up to 6¾c, and 5½ cents for 39-inch, 4.75 yard, 68x72s, which later was advanced at 5¼ cents. The 38½-inch, 5.35 yard, 64-60s sold to the extent of millions of yards at 4¾ cents, but later on in the week many mills moved their quotations on this fabric up to 4⅞ cents.

Narrow print cloths were selling actively at unchanged prices, including 27 inch, 28 inch, 32 inch and 36 inch goods.

Sheetings were active also, and prices stiffened slightly.

Heavy Goods Moving

Heavy goods were moving too, and in considerable volume, though prices did not appear to change much on this type of goods. Part-waste osnaburgs were moving in volume at very firm prices and for reasonably near-by deliveries, and there was also a strong movement on ducks of medium and heavy weight. Drills were taken too in sizable quantities.

In the fine combed fabric list, trading also became more active but prices did not improve and quantities did not compare with those moving in the coarse goods section of the market.

Combed lawns were taken in larger quantities, but usually at fractional price sacrifices. The 40 inch 9 yard 76x72s, for instance, sold for 5⅞ cents instead of the former 6 cents.

Fine voiles, either slack twist or medium twist, were moving at 5 cents flat. There was considerable activity in dimity stripes which were unchanged in price.

Broadcloths Active

Shirtings were in strong demand. Broadcloths were very active. Not only were the plain carded constructions being moved in large quantities, but a great many sales were being made on the slub yarn broadcloths. The usual 128x64s were moving at 11 cents for April-May shipments and 11¾ to 12 cents for spots.

Mills report some stirring interest in fancies for the Fall season. Rayon constructions have been slow in getting under way, though some improvement has been reported.

Mills are gradually expanding production schedules, but there is little prospect yet of their reaching full normal production volume for many weeks to come.

Western Wool Men Ask CCC for Loans

WASHINGTON (AP)—Western wool growers asked the Commodity Credit Corporation for loans to bolster depressed wool prices. They also opposed any reduction of tariffs on woolen goods under the proposed trade treaty with the United Kingdom.

A Texas delegation learned from the Agriculture Department of tentative plans for loans of 22 to 24½ cents per pound on fine Texas wool, and 24 to 26 cents per pound on wool, grease basis, at Boston.

Agriculture officials told the Texans issuance of the loans depended largely on passage of a pending bill which would divorce the Commodity Credit Corporation from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and set it up as an independent agency with a capital stock of $100,000,000.

Byron Wilson, manager of the Wyoming Wool Growers Association, said he and other representatives of the industry would confer informally with various Congressmen and Government officials in an effort to convince them a reduction in tariffs on woolen goods would have disastrous results to the domestic market.

The wool and mohair growers contended the mere proposal of a reduction had had a depressing effect on the American market, and declared large manufacturers were reluctant to carry large stocks in the face of a possible drop in import prices.

Lehman For—Chamber, Banks Against—Bank Life Insurance

Governor Sees Need of Lower Cost Insurance to Working Class

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., March 1—Prompt enactment of the Livingston-Piper Savings Bank life insurance bill was asked by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman in a special message before the State Legislature here today. Simultaneously, the Savings Banks Association of New York announced its opposition to the program unless substantial amendments were made to the Governor's bill.

"I wish to reaffirm my strong and considered opinion of the merit of savings bank life insurance," Governor Lehman said in his message. "I wish to restate forcefully my wholehearted support of the system."

The Governor recalled that in his annual address to the legislature he had proposed the adoption of a law to permit the establishment of savings bank life insurance in New York along the lines of a system founded in Massachusetts in 1907.

Non-Partisan Basis

"The merit of the recommendation was immediately recognized by members of all political parties," he continued. "The legislation now before you is being sponsored on a non-partisan basis by Senator Jacob Livingston in one House and Assemblyman Foster Piper in the other."

Unfortunate social implications of high-priced industrial insurance largely purchased by the working classes were such as to force recognition of the humane benefits of the savings bank life insurance plan, in Governor Lehman's opinion.

"The experience of Massachusetts covering a period of more than 30 years, and the records of many studies demonstrate beyond question that savings bank life insurance offers those in the lower income group an opportunity of securing a limited amount of insurance protection at considerably less cost than they could obtain it in any other way," he continued. "We should now make that opportunity available.

"Enlightened insurance companies can have no just grounds for opposing the proposal. The establishment of such a plan will not injure private insurance companies in this State any more than it has in Massachusetts.

Sees Wage-Earner Benefited

"The savings banks will be restricted in the amount of policies they may write. Furthermore, the legislation does not curtail competition by insurance companies. It merely offers to the wage-earner a small insurance policy at considerably less cost than he now has to pay.

"At the moment, I am reliably informed, several savings banks of the State stand ready to provide insurance services. They await action by the Legislature. This bill is purely permissive. No bank that is unwilling to avail itself of the opportunity granted under the proposed bill can be required to do so.

"It is my earnest hope that you will at this session enact legislation which may open a new field of security to our citizens, namely, poor man's insurance at low cost."

In stating its opposition to Governor Lehman's program, the Savings Banks Association revealed that in a recent poll of sentiment, only seven out of 115 banks favored the measure in its present form. More than half of the banks evidenced a willingness to proceed with insurance departments, however, provided that the Livingston-Piper bill was amended to provide a centralized insurance agency.

Central Insurance Plan

Governor Lehman had been informed previously to the proposal for a central insurance agency with the various banks acting as agents, but was said to have rejected the plan on the grounds that it stifled competition and was proposed only by those banks which were at heart cold to the insurance system.

Speaking in behalf of the 134 mutual savings banks of the State, Andrew Mills, Jr., president of the Dry Dock Savings Institution in New York City, and of the Savings Bank Association, held that a large number of banks had voiced approval of life insurance if they could offer it "safely and in a business-like way." Mr. Mills doubted that he Livingston-Piper bill in its present form would meet such requirements.

Opposition to the Governor's program is known to have been growing quietly, thereby clouding the outlook for savings bank insurance legislation at this session. Action on the bill, which has been reported out of committee in both houses, is anticipated this week.

Commerce Chamber Says Banking, Insurance Separate Functions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 1 — Disapproval of the Livingston-Piper bill providing for the establishment of life insurance departments in the savings banks of New York State is voiced in a report of the committee on finance and currency of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York today.

Holding that the experience of Massachusetts with savings bank insurance since it was established in that State in 1907 failed to indicate great popularity or outstanding public service for such a form of insurance protection, the committee found no justification for the adoption of a similar system in New York. Only 24 of the 193 savings banks in Massachusetts, it recalled, had availed themselves of the privilege of writing insurance.

"Insurance is a business separate and apart from banking," the report says. "The savings banks of the State and the life insurance companies have a splendid record in their respective fields. There appears to us no good reason why institutions in one of these classes should invade the business of the other."

Report Unfavorable

The committee reported it had sent copies of its findings to Governor Herbert H. Lehman, the superintendents of banking and insurance, and to members of the Legislature, before which the Piper-Livingston bill is pending. Action on the bill, which was sponsored by Governor Lehman, is expected this week.

"We are reliably informed that approximately 80 per cent of the savings banks of the State are opposed to savings bank life insurance," the report continues.

"We are informed that while savings banks in Massachusetts issuing life insurance do not employ solicitors, there has been much privately financed propaganda on their behalf. The existence in New York City of the Savings Bank Life Insurance League, which has no connection with either savings banks or savings bankers, evidences that such propaganda would be active in this State if the law were enacted."

The report is signed by Philip A. Benson, president of the Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn; Artemus L. Gates, president of the New York Trust Company; Robert G. Hill, president of the Consolidation Coal Company; Roy E. Tomlinson, chairman of the board of the National Biscuit Company, and Charles B. Couchman, a certified public accountant.

"Even if the experience of Massachusetts might be considered a success, there is no reason to believe it could be repeated successfully in the State of New York," the report says. "To be successful it would mean not only successful in writing insurance, but in paying claims and expenses and creating an adequate reserve.

Building Reserve Difficult

"The difficulty of investing money at the present time is well known. It is hard to conceive of a company starting with a contributed reserve of $20,000 being able to build that up under present prevailing low interest rates."

While the bill in question provides that the contributed reserve of $20,000, the minimum for banks starting in the insurance business, does not come from the funds of savings banks, the committee holds "it would seem apparent that a savings bank obtaining such a fund and offering life insurance to the public places itself morally back of every policy issued." There seems to be no reason, according to the committee, why the surplus of a bank held for its depositors should either directly or indirectly be subject to the liability of life insurance policies.

"We believe the desire for dependable life insurance at the lowest possible cost is commendable, but we believe that the savings banks of this State should not be used as a means of securing it," the report continues. "The factors that govern the cost of life insurance are the mortality table, the rate of interest for money, and the expense of conducting the business. If it is possible to secure cheaper life insurance than that now obtainable, we believe a way of doing it should be found that is independent of the business of savings banking."

Loans by Reserve Lowest in Months

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board said bank loans for commercial, industrial and agricultural purposes declined again last week, reaching the lowest level since July 14, 1937.

In the week ended February 23, these loans dropped $14,000,000 to $4,378,000,000 in banks in 101 leading cities. Business loans increased gradually throughout nearly all of 1937, reaching a peak near the end of the year. They have declined almost steadily since.

Reporting banks also showed a sale of $13,000,000 worth of government securities and $3,000,000 in other securities during the week.

Alleghany Investigation

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Sun said the Securities & Exchange Commission is conducting an investigation into trading in Alleghany Corp. preferred stock with warrants and prior preferred stock between July 1 and Nov. 30, 1936. During that period, the Sun said, the preferred with warrants rose from 23¾ a share in stock exchange trading to 61½, and the prior preferred from 35 to 54½.

Johns-Manville Dividend Omitted

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of Johns-Manville Corp., manufacturer of asbestos, roofings and other building materials, has omitted the dividend on common stock due at this time.

Last quarter the company paid an extra common dividend of $1 a share along with the regular dividend of 75 cents a common share, compared with $4.25 a share in 1936.

"The business outlook for the immediate future is still too uncertain to warrant the declaration of dividends on the common stock, based on anticipation of profits," said Lewis H. Brown, president, commenting on the emission.

The board, however, voted the regular dividend of $1.75 a share on the cumulative 7 per cent preferred stock, payable April 1 to holders of record March 17.

U. S. Renews Its Offer To Buy Mexican Silver

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary Morgenthau said the United States has renewed for March its monthly offer to buy 5,000,000 ounces of silver from Mexico and 1,900,000 ounces from Canada.

The United States has understandings with both countries to buy their newly mined silver but each month the Treasury must advise the countries how much it will take at that time.

Regulation Urged By Baruch to End Monopoly's Evils

(Continued from Page 1)

listic copper companies, which forced the price so high that African copper mines were able to establish themselves, as they might otherwise never have done, the financier asserted. Now even the power and light industry has a new rival, said Mr. Baruch, "the recently announced mass-production of diesel engines at a much cheaper price may make unit power and light installations cheaper for every factory and household than great hydro-electric installations."

Coal was another monopoly—but electricity, gas and oil have tamed it, he continued. Natural laws, said Mr. Baruch, have a way of catching up with monopolies.

Bars to Recovery

Another "incalculable influence" retarding recovery, he said, "is the reluctance of both government and people to pay for their dead horses." Citing the railroads in this connection, he said they keep obsolete lines and equipment, represented on their balance sheet by bonds.

"To earn on their dead assets they need high rates. That burdens all business, delivers them to their competitors and retards progress in every direction. The railroad problem would be easier if assets which no longer serve, and which do not and cannot earn, could be put through the wringer of liquidation and reorganization and if prudent consolidations and abandonments of uneconomic services were made."

Other examples of "liquidating dead capital" urged by Mr. Baruch were the "huge farm mortgages," and the "war debts."

"On this whole question of monopoly," he said, "I cannot agree with a campaign of attacking our existing business system on a broad front for the sole purpose of breaking it into smaller pieces. I think that will only retard recovery and do no good whatever."

Monopolies and Remedy

"If there are actual monopolies they should be broken up. If there are abuses they should be punished and prevented. But if there are advantages in mass distribution and mass production, they should be pushed and encouraged."

Mr. Baruch's views on agriculture were also keenly discussed by the Committee.

Farmers received their initial disadvantage in the tariff, Mr. Baruch asserted, which produced a "lop-sided economy," half boom, half bust, with the farmers on the uncomfortable end.

To remedy this situation today, he declared, there are two means, knocking out the "old artificiality of the tariff," or "to build up a new artificiality to offset it."

"Only the latter alternative is possible," Mr. Baruch said. "That always happens when we begin to interpose man-made devices against natural laws. We have to interpose another new invention to save us from the effects of the old one.

"The necessity here is to give a boost to farm income to permit the 40 per cent of our market which is rural to consume the products of the cities.

Straight Subsidy Urged

"After studying many methods and even tentatively approving some, it seems to me that the best, simplest, fairest and most logical way to do this is by a straight subsidy on the domestic consumption of farm products, leaving marketing and production free."

Taking for example the cotton market, he proposed that if a glut were indicated, the Government should intervene to buy and loan on the crop, so as to cushion the shock. Some "five or six billion bales would have to be absorbed eventually, of course when the price rises," he continued. "They would still be part of the available supply. They would help to prevent excessive planting the next season. They would stabilize an upward shoot."

Mr. Baruch observed that if the "new farm bill applies this principle I am in sympathy with it, but I cannot be sure from its context that this is its principle and I question its more ambitious attempts at all times to control price by controlling marketing and production."

World Markets

Continuing his attack, he declared if under the new farm bill "we get our prices above the world price—as must happen if the plan is to succeed, we simply price ourselves out of the world markets for our surplus.

"Furthermore, it is an untried plan of bureaucratic control of the individual freedom and initiative of 6,000,000 farmers in the nature of valorization.

"It violates every principle I tried to lay down in my opening statement of accommodating natural laws, instead of trying to repeal them and of taking account of human equations in the solution of a great natural problem.

"As I have said earlier, a straight subsidy seems far simpler."

Mr. Baruch concluded that "a processing tax for benefit payments is inevitable."

Security Stressed

"The single missing element in a great forward movement of recovery is a feeling of security," Mr. Baruch told the Committee yesterday. A belief is lacking, he continued, "that money can be spent or invested without confiscation of reasonable profits by inordinate taxation, that American assets will not again be subject to some great arbitrary change in the value of money, that there are to be no further disturbing assaults on business either by some statutory change in the existing business pattern or a general governmental hostility or governmental competitive invasion of existing fields of private enterprise."

Government Blamed

In a statement which obviously impressed the Committee, and whose tone of friendly philosophy made reply difficult, Mr. Baruch said:

"I say it with regret but I would be less than candid if I failed to express my opinion that unemployment is now traceable more directly to Government policy than to anything that business could or should do, and that if those policies are not changed, neither business nor Government can ever solve this most terrible of all our social problems."

Mr. Baruch related the situation to world affairs by declaring a slump in the United States caused a slump over the earth. Frequently quoting from Mr. Wilson, who leaned heavily on Mr. Baruch on occasion for advice, he declared the time had come for America to choose. The choice lay between the traditional American profits system—modified to attain new social aspirations—and "the new European ideas of social regulation."

Spur to Recovery

"If it became clear tomorrow that America definitely has chosen her traditional profits system," he said at one point, "forces would be released that would rapidly hasten recovery and re-employment."

The Baruch statement was divided into five parts, a general statement and discussions of unemployment; agriculture and taxes with statistical paragraphs contrasting United States and British rates. Unlike most testimony the present was strongly personalized. It seemed Mr. Baruch was presenting a matured credo, and he injected a personal note at the start. "This system has been good to me and mine," he declared, recalling that he came of "a race and religion which have not always been granted liberty and equality of opportunity in other lands."

On taxation, he urged sweeping changes and study in the capital gains tax, the undistributed profits tax and estate taxes, but not repeal. As now written, he charged the first two of these taxes "close all approaches toward a solution of technological unemployment which I think is our greatest unemployment problem. Our prime necessity right now—the development of new industries—is slowed tremendously by these twin taxes."

Referring to the tax bill which comes to the House floor this week, he said, "It is my opinion the new tax measure may be the leading economic event of current history."

Continuation of present tax policies would be disastrous, he asserted. On the other hand, he declared, an indication of a wish to unshackle industry would be "a tremendous force for recovery—both here and abroad."

"I have been unable," he continued, "to figure out how any man under present taxes can live and save up enough to care for those dear to him whether he makes $1,000 a year or $100,000 or more a year."

Mr. Baruch did not attack the New Deal. Rather he declared he was "in sympathy with most of the great social objectives for which I have myself argued for many years.

"I believe they can all be obtained within these principles.

"I think, however, that we must cut the coat to suit the cloth. As I said earlier there is a limit in laying burdens on any economy beyond which you get a less rather than greater return by reason of the multiplicity of the drains. It is called the law of diminishing returns."

The key to Mr. Baruch's statement seemed to be his belief that the country now needs a revival of the "feeling of security." This, he said "could do 10 times more for re-employment than any Government action or all the spending for relief in any years of the depression."

Mr. Baruch urged that social security taxes should not be applied on the basis of number of workers employed. This was a constant incentive to replace workers with machines, he declared. Senators expressed great interest in this idea and Mr. Baruch then proposed a tax based on machines or horse power be substituted.

Watson & Co., Burr & Co., Investment Firms, Merge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

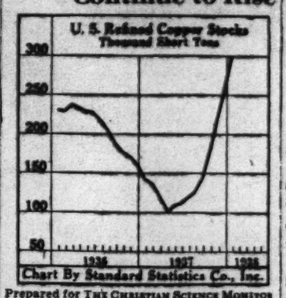
NEW YORK—Eli T. Watson & Co., has been acquired by Burr & Co., Inc., and the business heretofore conducted by the former concern in New York and Philadelphia will be conducted under the name of Burr & Co., Inc., according to a recent announcement.

Former president of Watson & Co., Nicholas Roberts, has been elected vice-president of Burr & Co., George P. Clere, formerly vice-president of the absorbed firm, will be in charge of the sales department of Burr & Co., and Frank W. Davis has been appointed manager of the firm's Philadelphia office.

The Boston office of Watson & Co. will continue to do business in its own name under the direction of Roland H. Boardman and John D. Freeman, who have been elected vice-presidents.

Officers of Burr & Co. are: George H. Burr, chairman; Carroll E. Gray Jr., president; Douglas V. Macpherson, vice-president; Thomas A. West, Boston, vice-president; George T. Palley, treasurer, Joseph M. d'Assern, secretary, and Mr. Roberts.

Stocks of Copper Continue to Rise



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Publication of the January statistics on copper has indicated once again the degree to which demand has been curtailed by the recession in business. Deliveries to domestic consumers in January were 24,900 tons of copper, as compared with 79,900 tons delivered in January, 1937, and the peak deliveries of 95,900 tons in April, 1937.

Am. Telephone Dividend Fully Covered in 1937

NEW YORK (AP)—American Telephone & Telegraph Company reported for year ended Dec. 31, consolidated net income of $182,342,866, equal to $9.76 a share on the capital stock. This compared with $184,744,464, or $9.89 a share in 1936.

Walter S. Gifford, president, in a review of the company's operations, disclosed the number of telephones in Bell System reached a new high, totaling at the end of the year 15,332,000 against the previous record, in 1930, of 15,193,000 telephones.

The year's increase totaled 878,400 telephones, compared with an increase of 880,500 in 1936. During the latter part of 1937 there was a slowing up in the rate of increase, Mr. Gifford said.

Total operating revenues of the Bell System in 1937 were $1,051,400,000, an increase of $56,500,000 over 1936. Expenses increased $69,000,000.

Cash assets of the system at the end of the year, including funds temporarily invested in Government obligations, totaled $153,000,000, of which the parent company held $114,500,000. At the close of 1936 similar cash assets amounted to $219,548,000. In large part the decline was due to expenditures for plant additions.

For the year such expenditures amounted to $323,900,000, with plant retirements amounting to $193,600,000. This resulted in a net increase in plant of $130,300,000, compared with a net increase of $71,000,000 in 1936.

Regarding the company's policy in selecting its executives, Mr. Gifford said:

"All of the 200 officers and department heads responsible for operations started at the bottom of the business except five who came with the system early in their business careers.

"All but 14 of the 200 have been 20 years or more in the Bell System, and not one has had less than 14 years' experience.

"The average age of the 200 operating heads is just under 53 years."

At the end of the year there were 642,000 stockholders with average holdings of 29 shares. This was a small increase over 1936.

Your Income Tax

This is the thirtieth of a series of articles by the United States Bureau of Internal Revenue, explaining the Federal income tax.

Checking Delinquents

The Bureau of Internal Revenue has at its command many sources for checking up delinquent taxpayers. One of these is the "information at source" provision of the revenue act, under which persons, "in whatever capacity acting," are required to report to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington, D. C., payments to another in any calendar year of $1000 or more. If the recipient is married, and is a citizen or resident of the United States, reports need not be made of salary or other compensation for personal services unless the payments aggregate $2500 or more. If the marital status of the payee is unknown to the payor, the payee is considered a single person for the purpose of filing an information return of salary or other compensation for personal services.

Fixed or determinable income includes wages, salaries, royalties, premiums, rent, interest, etc. A separate return of information for each employee is required of employers. The requirements are not limited to periodical payments, but a single payment must be reported. Domestic and resident foreign corporations are required to make a separate report of dividends or distributions for each individual, citizen, or resident of the United States, resident fiduciary, or a resident partnership any member of which is a citizen or resident, who was paid $100 or more during the calendar year 1937.

All persons or organizations acting at any time during the year 1937 as broker or other agent in stock, bond, or commodity transactions (including banks which handle clearing orders for depositors or custodian accounts) are required to file returns of information on Form 1100 with respect to all customers, depositors, or accounts for whom or which business was transacted during the year. A separate Form 1100 must be prepared for each customer, depositor, or account for whom or which business was transacted during the year, and must show the name and address and other information provided for in the form.

Information returns are carefully checked with individual returns of taxpayers. Thousands of delinquent returns and additional revenue amounting to millions of dollars have been secured as the result of the examination of information returns.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

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AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON 333 Washington St., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE Fireproof warehouse storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, 465 West 150th, N. Y. C. EDgecombe 4-1312.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C., 40th St., 200 West—Mail service, desk or small office; excellent transit; private. Inquire 2nd floor. LAckawanna 4-8004.

ROOMS TO LET

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N. Y. C., 70th (2025 Broadway) (Apt. 4-B)—Available, quiet, all conveniences; kitchenette; with or without piano; elevator; transients; $4-$6. RH. 2710.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

MAN, waiter, counter, all round, wishes position. Write Box K-3, Suite 1360, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

YOUNG man, 28, educated, ambitious, pleasing personality, business experience, wishes position with reputable firm offering future. ROBERT W. LOTT, 134-06 Hillside Ave., Richmond Hill, L. I., N. Y.

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General Classified

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European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 6, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9891.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

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SEE PAGE 19

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Home Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Union Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Mar. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Mar. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Mar. 16
Blackstone Savings Bank	Mar. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Apr. 1

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Mar. 5
Brookline Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Mar. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Mar. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Mar. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Mar. 21
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Mar. 21
Medford Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Apr. 1

Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 800,000
Previous day 1,000,000
1938 volume to date 10,000,000
1937 volume to date 110,000,000

Leading Stocks Rise Moderately In Quiet Market

NEW YORK, March 1 (AP)—Stocks took a turn on the rallying side in today's market with selected issues climbing fractions to around 2 points.

It was a slow-motion upturn, however, transfers running at the rate of about 600,000 shares.

Motors and steels touched off the advance around mid-day after a morning of ragged trends.

Rails got a belated start on reports the Interstate Commerce Commission decision on freight rates was imminent.

Mild Profit Taking

Mild profit selling came in near the final hour but this was well absorbed and most prices held around the top.

Traders found little stimulation in spot news, but gossip in boardrooms—heard occasionally for the past several days—that the Administration might soon announce a "breathing spell" for industry, seemed to take better hold on sentiment and encourage selective buying.

Favored on the quiet about-face were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Youngstown, General Motors, Chrysler, U. S. Rubber, Goodrich, Westinghouse, du Pont, General Electric, Consolidated Edison, American Telephone, Anaconda, Kennecott, International Nickel, Texas Corp., Santa Fe, Baltimore & Ohio, Chesapeake & Ohio, Allis Chalmers, Philip Morris, Union Carbide and National Supply.

Johns-Manville, on a delayed opening of 20 minutes, dropped more than 4 points. It later regained some of this. The stock apparently was depressed by action of the company's directors late yesterday in omitting a dividend on the common because of "the uncertain business outlook."

Some Bonds Rise

After showing early signs of weakness the bond market developed strength today, eventually giving fractional gains to many leading issues.

A number of secondary rails were among gainers, and scattered industrials and specialties also profited. The foreign dollar list, though mixed, was firm, and U. S. Treasuries were strong, showing gains from 3-32 to ¼ of a point.

Advances of a half point or more were made by Alleghany 5s, Bethlehem Steel 3¾s, Goodyear 5s, Great Northern 4s, North American 5s, U. S. Rubber 5s, Walworth 4s.

Alleghany stamped 5s gained 3½, Nickel Plate 4½s, 1½, New Haven 6s, 1, Federal Light & Traction 6s were up 5.

Losers included Cuba Northern Railway, 5½s down 1, and Mohawk & Malone 4s, down 20 points, the latter on light sales.

NEW YORK, March 1 (AP)—Prices on the curb exchange swung in a narrow range today with gains and losses about balanced.

Aluminum Co. was over a point ahead at the beginning of the last hour and smaller gainers included Gulf Oil, Wright Hargreaves, Sherwin-Williams and Pantepec Oil. Safety Car Heating bounded over 6 on an odd lot transaction.

Great Atlantic & Pacific slipped more than a point. Fractional losses were registered by United Gas, St. Regis Paper, Niagara Hudson Power, American Gas & Electric and Lake Shore. An unfavorable earnings report depressed Scovill Mfg. more than a point.

American Sugar Net Equals $2.20 Share

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — American Sugar Refining Company reports earnings for 1937 are equal to $2.20 a share on the common stock, compared with $2.67 in 1936.

Dividends of $2 per share were paid on the common and $7 on the preferred stock. Net income was $4,143,138, compared with $4,352,563 in 1936. Profit from domestic operations, after federal income taxes and depreciation, was about one-tenth of a cent a pound of sugar refined. Domestic taxes were equivalent to $3.90 for each share of common stock.

The sum of $1,381,896 was expended for maintenance, repairs and additions in the United States. Cash at the end of the year was $14,182,405, short-term government notes $1,998,694, sundry reserves $6,828,958 and earned surplus $12,820,973.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London—Trading in today's stock market continued on a small scale and after an easier tone in the early dealings prices rallied from their low prices. Transatlantic issues were off fractions to a point and home rails were heavy. Industrial shares were mixed with steels, tobaccos and rayons in supply. Oils and mining issues sold at lower levels while British funds and rubbers remained quiet.

Paris — Price movements were mixed in the Bourse and industrial shares showed fractional changes in both directions at the close. Suez Canal lost 145 francs and Bank of France issue was down 50. Rentes finished 35 centimes lower to 5 higher. International securities were heavy.

Liverpool—Wheat futures rallied after selling off about a halfpenny and closed ¼d up to ⅛d net lower, following firmness in the March contract. Cotton futures reacted near the close when local traders sold following easier Bombay prices and the market was unchanged to 1 point down at the finish. Early trade centered in liquidation of March contracts.

Cutler-Hammer Net

NEW YORK (AP)—Cutler-Hammer, Inc., reported 1937 net income of $1,274,469, equal to $1.93 per share on 630,986 shares, compared to $1,314,773, or $3.66 per share on 220,000 shares for the previous year.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
20⅞	20¼	Abbott Lab (1.80a)	2	20⅞	20¼	20½	Feb 28
52	36	Acme Stl (4)	2	40	40	40	Feb 15
10⅝	7¾	Adams Exp (.40g)	8	9⅝	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
30¾	19	Adams-Millis (2a)	4	20½	20¼	20¼	Feb 28
23	19½	Addressog (1.40)	4	21½	21¼	21½	Feb 24
2	1⅝	Advance Rumely	2	2	2	2	
56¼	45⅝	Air Reduction (1a)	21	57	52⅜	57	+4⅜
1¼	1	Air-Way El Appl	4	1	1	1	Feb 28
13⅜	10⅝	Alas Juneau(.80a)	4	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
1⅝	1¼	Alleghany Corp	9	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
17⅜	12	Alleghany pf xw	3	16	14	14	Feb 24
17⅜	11¼	Alleghany pf30ww	4	14⅝	14⅛	14⅜	+ ⅛
17¼	12	Alleghany pf40ww	8	14	14	14	Feb 25
17½	13½	Alleghany pr pf	3	16	16	16	Feb 24
21¾	13½	Allegheny Steel	8	16¾	16¼	16⅜	— ⅛
9⅞	7⅛	Allen Industries	1	8⅝	8⅜	8⅛	— ¼
179½	154⅜	Al Chem & Dye (6)	4	169	168	169	+1
9⅝	8	Allied Kid (1)	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	Feb 23
14⅜	11	Allied Mills (2g)	2	13¼	13	13¼	Feb 25
9⅜	6½	Allied Strs	18	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	
53½	42	Allied St pf (8)	1	49	49	49	Feb 28
51¾	36	Allis-Ch Mfg (⅝o)	59	47½	45½	46¾	+2
15¼	11⅜	Alpha P Cem (1)	3	13½	13¼	13¼	—1
3⅜	2½	Amal Leather	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
24	18¼	Amal Leath pf	1	16	16	16	—3
72½	57	Amerada Corp (2)	2	71	70½	70½	Feb 26
68	55	Am Ag Ch Del (7½g)	1	62	62	62	
15⅞	11	Am Bk Note (½e)	5	14⅝	14½	14½	+ ⅛
42½	30½	Am Bk Shoe(3.40g)	4	39½	38¾	39½	— ½
91½	70⅝	Am Can (4)	3	90	89⅝	90	+ ¼
167	163	Am Can pf (7)	1	163	163	163	Feb 21
27½	19½	Am Car&Fdy(½g)	5	25	24	25	+ ½
50	37	Am Car&F pf (4g)	1	46	46	46	
119⅝	113⅛	Alpha P Cem (1)	3	13½	13¼	13¼	—1
100½	89½	Am Ch&Chl pf (5)	1	89½	89½	89½	Feb 18
103	95	Am Chicle (4a)	1	104	104	104	Feb 25
8⅛	6	Am Colortype	1	7½	7½	7½	
13⅜	10½	Am Com Alco (3½g)	4	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	— ⅛
16⅜	13¼	Am Crystal 8 (½g)	6	14	14	14	
4¾	3½	Am Encaus Tiling	1	4	4	4	
6½	5	Am European	1	5	5	5	Feb 3
4⅜	3	Am & Foreign Pow	2	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
19¾	12	Am & F P 86 pf	5	19¾	19¾	19¾	Feb 26
25¼	16⅜	Am & F P 87 pf	4	24	23	24	+ ½
11½	7½	Am & F P 2 pf	2	10¼	10	10	Feb 26
12	10	Am-Hawaii SS (1a)	5	11	10⅝	10⅝	Feb 24
4⅜	3	Am Hide&Leather	3	3½	3½	3⅝	
38	30	Am Hide & L pf (3)	2	31	31	31	Feb 24
37¾	33⅞	Am Homs Pr (2.40)	1	36½	36½	36½	
2¼	1⅝	Am Ice	2	2	2	2	
17⅜	15½	Am Ice pf (½e)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	Feb 28
7⅞	5¾	Am International	1	7	7	7	— ⅛
23½	16½	Am Locomotive	16	23½	22	22¾	
74½	56	Am Locom pf (7g)	3	64½	63¼	64½	Feb 28
14½	12⅜	Am M & Fdy (.20e)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
5¾	3¾	Am M & Met	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Feb 25
38¾	29	Am Metal (3g)	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	— ¼
104	103	Am Met 6% pf (6)	2	103—	103	103	Jan 31
7¼	4	Am Pow & Lt	12	5⅛	5	5⅛	— ⅛
40½	26	Am P & L 86pf(1¾k)	8	33	31¾	33	+1⅜
33	22	Am P&L85pf(.93¾k)	3	28	27¼	28	+ ⅞
14¼	11⅛	Am Rad&St S (.60)	22	13⅛	13¼	13⅜	— ⅛
22⅞	17¼	Am Roll Mill	10	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	+ ¼
78	66	Am Roll M pf (4½)	3	75	75	75	+1
20⅞	17	Am Safety Raz (2)	2	19⅜	19¼	19¾	+ ⅛
14¼	10	Am Seating (1¼g)	1	11⅜	11¼	11¼	
56¾	44¼	Am Sm&R (¾e)	64	51⅝	49½	51⅝	+1¼
131	221	Am Sm&R pf (7)	5	124¾	124½	124½	— ¾
51¾	50½	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	Feb 28
34¾	22⅜	Am Stl Fdrs (¾e)	21	30⅞	29½	30⅛	+ ⅜
11¾	8¼	Am Stores	1	9½	9	9	— ⅛
24	21	Am Sugar Ref (2)	1	28	27½	27½	Feb 28
113½	108½	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	113½	113½	113½	Feb 28
18½	17	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	17	17	17	— ⅛
149¾	127½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	21	137½	136¼	137½	+ ½
71	60¾	Am Tobacco (5)	4	65⅝	65½	65⅝	+ ⅞
72¾	63½	Am Tob B (5)	9	67½	67	67	
139⅝	138⅜	Am Tob pf (6)	1	139½	139½	139½	Feb 26
7⅞	5½	Am Type Fdrs	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
13½	8⅜	Am Wat Wks	8	9¾	9⅜	9¾	
88	76	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	77¾	77¾	77¾	Feb 21
5½	4	Am Woolen	2	5	5	5	
35¾	27	Am Wool pf	2	33¼	33¼	33¼	+ ¼
8½	4¾	Am Zinc L&S	9	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	+ ⅛
40	34	Am Zinc pr pf(2½g)	2	37½	37½	37½	Jan 27
36¾	27¾	Anaconda (¼e)	96	34	32⅝	33⅞	+1⅛
50	36	Anacon W & C	1	39½	39½	39½	Feb 28
18	15½	Anchor Hk Gl(.60a)	7	17¾	17½	17¾	— ⅛
19	12½	Andes Copper (⅛g)	3	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	Feb 18
3⅛	3⅛	A P W Paper	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Feb 24
30¼	25¾	Arch-Dan-M (½e)	1	27	27	27	—2
100½	95	Armour Del pf (7)	1	98	98	98	Feb 28
7⅞	5½	Armour Ill	27	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
45	44	Arm Ill pr pf	13	45	45	45	
94½	90	Arm Ill pf (7)	1	94½	94½	94½	Jan 31
39	30½	Armstrong Crk (½e)	5	34¾	34¾	34¾	+1¼
7½	6½	Arnold Const (⅜e)	7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
5½	3¼	Artloom Corp	12	4½	4⅜	4½	Feb 25
8⅜	6⅜	Assd Dry Goods	5	7½	7¼	7⅜	— ⅛
69	66	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)	1	66	66	66	Feb 7
		Assd D Gd 2 pf (5g)	1	63¼	63¼	63¼	Nov 23
35	32	Associates Inv (3a)	1	32¼	32¼	32¾	Feb 26
42	32	Atch T&SF (2g)	22	39⅛	37⅜	39	+ ⅜
72	60½	Atch T&SF pf (5)	1	66	66	66	Feb 28
27⅝	20¼	Atl Cst Line (1½g)	6	25½	25	25½	— ⅛
7	5⅝	Atl G & W Indies	3	7	6¾	7	+ ⅛
14½	9	Atl G & W In pf	1	12	12	12	Feb 25
23¾	20	Atl Refining (1)	17	24	23⅜	24	+ ⅜
107	104¼	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	106¾	106¾	106¾	Feb 24
9⅞	7¼	Atlas Corp (.80)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
43	30½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	41	40¾	41	Feb 25
48	42	Atlas Pow (½e)	1	47	47	47	
7⅜	4⅞	Atlas Tack (½g)	1	6	6	6	Feb 28
6½	3¼	Auburn Auto	3	4⅛	4	4	Feb 26
3⅛	3¼	Austin Nichols	4	3¾	3½	3⅝	
4⅝	3½	Aviation Corp	18	3¾	3½	3⅝	

B

10⅜	7⅜	Bald Loco ct	22	10⅜	10	10¼	+ ⅛
10⅞	7¾	Balt & Ohio	22	9⅞	9⅜	9⅞	+ ⅛
13⅜	9½	Balt & Ohio pf	1	12	12	12	Feb 28
34	30	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	33	33	33	
19	14½	Barber Co (1g)	7	18⅜	18	18⅜	— ⅛
10½	8	Barker Bros (¾g)	1	9	9	9	Feb 26
16⅜	13	Barnsdall Oil (1)	13	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	
12⅜	10½	Bayuk Cig(.18¾e)	1	12½	12½	12½	Feb 28
17⅜	15	Beatrice Cream(1a)	2	16½	16½	16½	Feb 28
96½	92½	Beat Crm pf ww(5)	1	92½	92½	92½	Feb 4
103⅞	97	Beech-Nut Pk (4a)	2	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	Feb 28
8⅜	7⅜	Belding-Hem (¼e)	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅜
83	82	Belg N R pf (3.27g)	8	82	82	82	Feb 16
14⅞	10⅞	Bendix Aviat	11	13⅜	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅜
18⅜	16⅝	Benef Ind Ln (2g)	5	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
40½	29	Best & Co (2½a)	4	40½	39	39	Feb 15
65⅞	50½	Beth Steel	101	59½	57¾	59⅜	+1⅜
16½	14½	Beth Stl 5% pf (1)	4	15½	15½	15½	Feb 28
98½	89½	Beth Stl 7% pf (7)	1	94¼	94¼	94¼	+ ¼
28	20¼	Bigelow-Sanf	3	24½	24	24½	Feb 26
17⅞	12¼	Black & Decker	1	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅜
14	11¼	Blaw-Knox (1.20g)	19	14	13½	13¾	+ ⅜
35½	25⅞	Boeing Air (.40g)	18	30⅝	29¾	30⅝	+ ⅜
30	23½	Bohn Al&Brass(4g)	3	27½	27½	27½	Feb 24
13⅜	12	Bond Strs (1.80)	8	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
19¾	11½	Borden Co (1.60)	9	18¼	18	18	— ⅛
24½	21½	Borg-Warner (2a)	27	26¼	24⅞	25¾	+ ⅜
4¾	3	Boston & Maine	1	4	4	4	Feb 25
22¼	16¾	Bower Roll B (½e)	2	20	20	20	Feb 25
10⅞	7⅞	Bridgprt Br	7	9	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
26¼	19¾	Briggs Mfg (4g)	19	23⅜	23½	23⅜	+ ⅛
30½	23	Briggs & Strat (3¼e)	1	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	Feb 26
34	28	Bristol-Myers(2.40)	4	31¼	30½	31¼	+ ⅛
2¾	1¾	Bkiyn & Qu Trans	2	2	1⅞	1⅞	Feb 28
9¾	6⅝	Bklyn&Q Trans pf	1	7½	7½	7½	Feb 28
13⅜	8⅝	Bklyn-Man Tr	9	10¼	10¼	10½	Feb 28
37	25½	Bklyn-M Tr pf (6)	1	30	30	30	—1
21½	14½	Bklyn Un Gas	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
41	38	Brown Shoe (3)	1	39	39	39	Feb 9
10	7⅜	Brunswk Balke(1g)	1	8½	8½	8½	Feb 28
9¾	7½	Buegrus-Erie (¾g)	7	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
8⅜	4½	Budd Mfg	7	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅜	Budd Wheel (.20g)	2	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
20	15½	Bullard Co (¼e)	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
31½	24½	Bulova Watch (4)	6	30⅞	30	30⅞	+ ⅛
9½	7	Burling Mills (1)	3	9	8⅞	9	
20¼	16¼	Burr Add M (.20e)	8	18¼	18	18	— ⅜
3½	2	Bush Terminal	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
11	7	Bush Term 7% deb	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Feb 28
22	19	Butler Bros (.80)	3	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
22	19	Butler Bros pf(1½)	1	22	22	22	
4⅜	3	Butte Cop & Z (.10g)	1	3½	3½	3½	
11⅜	8⅜	Byers (A M) Co	3	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅜
19¾	15¼	Byron Jackn (⅛e)	1	18⅛	18⅛	18¼	— ⅜

C

24½	19	Calif Pack (1½a)	4	21½	21½	21½	— ⅛
49¾	40½	Calif Pack pf(2½)	1	49½	49½	49½	Feb 28
2½	1½	Callahan Z-Lead	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
10¾	6⅞	Calumet&Hec(1.10g)	14	9	8¾	9	+ ⅛
15⅝	10	Campbell Wyant(1)	10	14½	14½	14½	+ ½
19¾	13½	Can Dry G Ale	20	19⅛	18⅝	19	+ ⅛
8½	6¾	Canad Pacific	1	7	7	7	
36	29	Cannon Mills (⅞e)	1	36	36	36	Feb 23
7¼	4⅝	Capital Ad A (½g)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	Feb 28
18	15½	Carpenter Stl (.10e)	2	17	17	17	Feb 28
4½	3½	Carriers&Gn (.25g)	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	Feb 28
97½	79	Case (J I) Co (6g)	4	93	93	93½	+1⅛
55½	39¼	Caterpil Trac (½e)	9	48¾	48	48¾	
102¾	100⅝	Caterp Trac pf (5)	1	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	Feb 26
18⅞	14	Celanese Corp	2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
94	92	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	94	94	94	Jan 12
25½	18	Celotex Cp (1.20g)	4	21¼	20⅝	20⅝	—1⅛
28	26	Cent Aguirre (2.38g)	5	27¼	27	27¼	
4½	3¼	Cent Foundry	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
11	9½	Cent R R N J	1	11	11	11	Feb 28
8¼	6	Cent Vio Sug (½g)	1	7½	7½	7½	Feb 28
8¼	4	CenturyRibbt(.10e)	4	4½	4	4	Feb 28
46½	35½	Cerro de Pas (1a)	6	41¼	40½	41¼	+ ⅛
6⅝	6	Certain-teed Prod	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	Feb 28
30½	27	Champ Paper (½oe)	3	28	28	28	Feb 25
13⅞	7¼	Checker Cab	1	10	10	10	Feb 8
38½	31½	Ches & Ohio (1½e)	21	36¼	36⅛	36¼	+ ⅛
89	88	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	88	88	88	Feb 26
46½	27¼	Ches Corp (3)	7	46⅝	46½	46⅝	
1¼	⅝	Chi & N Ill	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Feb 23
3⅜	2⅜	Chi & N Ill pf	2	2½	2⅜	2⅜	Feb 3
1⅜	1	Chi & N West	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
4⅜	3	Chi & N West pf	1	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
1¼	⅜	Chi Grt West	4	¾	¾	¾	Feb 26
6⅜	3	Chi Grt W pf	9	4½	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
14	11	Chi Mail Or (½e)	1	13	13	13	Feb 28
1	⅜	Chi M St P & P	4	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
1⅞	1¼	Chi M St P & P pf	8	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
12⅞	9⅝	Chi Pneu Tool	14	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
33½	27	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	1	30¾	30¾	30¾	Feb 28
1¼	⅞	Chi Rk Is & Pac	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
3½	1½	C R I & Pac 6% pf	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Feb 28
2⅞	1½	C R I & Pac 7% pf	1	2¼	2	2	— ⅛
12⅜	9½	Chi Yell Cab (1½g)	1	10	10	10	Feb 18
16⅝	13⅝	Chick Con Oil (¼e)	1	15½	15½	15½	Feb 28
6½	3½	Childs Co	9	5⅜	5¼	5¼	Feb 28
83½	46¾	Chrysler Corp	97	55	53¾	54½	+ ½
13½	11½	City Ice & Fuel (2)	1	11½	11½	11½	
3¾	3¾	City Stores	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Feb 25
.7	5⅛	Clark Equip	1	16⅞	15¾	16⅞	Feb 26
26½	17½	Clev Graph B(3.80g)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	Feb 28
41	33½	Climax Molyb(.30e)	3	39⅝	39	39⅝	+ ⅛
15½	13½	Clueti Peabody (1)	4	15	15	15	— ⅜
120	112	Coca-Cola (⅜e)	3	123¾	122	123¾	+2¼
80	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	65	60	65	+ ½
11⅞	6½	Colgate-Palm P	10	10	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
98½	87½	Colgate-Pm-P pf (6)	1	94	94	94	+2½
27⅝	20½	Coll & Alk (½e)	1	24	24	24	
20	15	Col Fuel & Iron (1g)	4	18½	16	16½	— ⅛
22¼	17⅜	Colm Bdcst A (.40e)	3	19	18⅜	18¾	— ⅛
21¾	17⅜	Colm Bdcst B (.40e)	1	18½	18½	18½	Feb 25
9¾	6⅝	Colum G&E (.48g)	31	7¾	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
79	68	Colum G & E pf A (6)	1	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	Feb 28
15½	11⅝	Colum Pict vtc (1)	1	14	14	14	Feb 26
33	30	Colum Pict pf (3¾)	2	33⅞	33⅝	33⅞	+ ⅛
76	21¼	Colum Carbon (4)	1	70	70	70	Feb 28
38¾	31¼	Coml Credit (4)	9	36⅛	36	36⅛	+ ⅛
88	86	Comi Cred pf (4½)	1	88	88	88	Feb 18
44¾	36	Comi Invest Tr (4)	4	43	43⅛	43	+ ¼
98¾	93	Com In T cv pf(4½)	1	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	Feb 21
10	7⅝	Comi Solvents (.80)	6	8½	8⅜	8½	
2	1½	Comwith & South	26	1½	1½	1½	
42¼	30	Com&South pf(1¾k)	2	36	35	36	+1
27⅜	23¾	Comwith Ed (¼%)	4	24½	24¼	24½	— ¼
7⅞	6	Conde Nast	3	6	6	6	Feb 7
45½	38½	Gen Am Tr (3½g)	10	43½	42⅞	43¼	+ ⅛
9	7½	Gen Baking (.80a)	4	8	8	8	
5½	3½	Gen Bronze	4	4½	4	4½	+ ⅛
13	8⅝	Gen Cable	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
23⅞	17½	Gen Cable A	3	20⅞	19½	20½	— ⅛
73	58	Gen Cable pf (7g)	1	65	65	65	Feb 26
28	24⅜	Gen Cigar (½e)	21	30⅝	28⅝	30⅝	Feb 28
46½	36½	Gen Elec (2.20g)	120	41¾	40¼	40¾	+ ⅜
32¾	30	Gen Foods (2)	2	31½	31½	31½	
4⅝	3⅜	Gen Gas & Elec A	5	1½	1	1	— ⅛
97½	80¾	Gen Mills (2)	1	86	86	86	+1½
38¼	30⅝	Gen Motors (½e)	131	36	34½	36⅝	+1⅜
116	113½	Gen Motors pf (5)	3	115	115	115	
5⅞	4½	Gen Out Advert	2	5½	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
31½	26	Gen Out Ad A(1¾g)	1	30	30	30	Feb 28
22	19¼	Gen-Print Ink (.80g)	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
2¼	1½	Gen Pub Service	8	2	2	2	
26½	18¾	Gen Ry Sig (½e)	8	24	23½	23¾	+ ⅛
2	1½	Gen Steel & Util	3	1½	1½	1½	
21	15⅝	Gen Refract (3g)	18	26	23½	25	+ ⅛
14	10⅝	Gen Thea Eq (1½g)	1	12	12	12	Feb 26
20	15½	Gen Time Inst (1)	2	16½	16½	16½	Feb 26
14½	10½	Gen T & Rub(⅛g)	5	13⅞	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
11½	9½	Gillette Saf R (⅝e)	7	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅛
61	55½	Gillette Saf R pf(5)	1	60¼	60¼	60¼	— ⅛
9⅝	6⅜	Gimbel Bros	6	8⅜	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
58	50	Gimbel Bro 6d pf(6)	1	54¾	54¾	54¾	Feb 26
27½	20½	Gliddon Co (2)	10	22	22	22	+ ½
51½	42⅞	Gliddon cv pf (3½)	1	43½	42¾	42¾	
3¼	2¼	Gobel (Adolph)	1	2¼	2

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 3¼s 43-45 June	106.8	106.8	106.8
13 3¼s 43-41 March	107.13	107.11	107.11
3 3¼s 44-46	106.8	106.8	106.10
10 3¼s 45-48	106.9	106.9	106.9
18 3¼s 46-49	107	107	107
3 3¼s 41-49	106.28	106.28	106.28
24 3¼s 83-48	106.22	106.22	106.22
198 3¼s 64-67	106.11	106.10	106.11
4 3s 55-51	103.9	101.31	101.31
40 3¼s 60-55	104	104.29	104.30
	103.27	102.23	102.26

Federal Farm Mortgage

20 3s 47-42	104.17	104.17	104.17
1 3¼s 64-44	104.26	104.26	104.26
2 3s 49-44	104.10	104.10	104.10

Home Owners' Loan

36 2¾s 49-39	102.14	102.10	102.10
2 2¾s 44-43	102.7	102.5	102.7
35 3s 52-44	104.10	104.7	104.10

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 Alleghany 5s 49	62½	62	62½
25 Alleghany 5s 50 stf	35½	32¾	35½
7 Allegh Val 4s 42	106¾	106½	106½
33 Allis Chalm 4s 32	106¾	106½	106½
9 Am & For P 5s 2030	104½	104½	104½
1 Am Rad 5½s 48	58¾	58¾	58¾
4 Am T & T 3½s 43	92¾	92½	92½
3 Am T & T 3½s 66	113¾	113½	113¾
31 Am T&T 3½s '61	101¾	101¾	101¾
9 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	101⅞	101⅝	101¾
5 Ang C Itrs deb '57	104¾	104½	104½
1 Ark&MRy B&T 5s '64	20	20	20
1 Arm Del 4s '57	98	98	98
7 Arm Del 4s '55	92	92	92
10 AT&SF adj 4s '95 st	90¾	90¾	90¾
4 AT&SF 4s 1995-55	99¼	99¼	99¼
2 AT&SF 4s 1909-55	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 AT&SF 4½s C-A '62	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 AT&SFRKyM 4s '65	110	110	110
3 Atl&Cha AL 4½s '44	101½	101½	101½
3 A C Line 1st 4s '52	85	85	
1 B&O rfg 6s '95	88	87¾	87¾
4 B&O 1st 5s '48	35	34¾	35
9 B&O rfg 5s '95	66¼	66	66
24 B&O 5s '96 P	31½	31	31¼
4 B&O 5s 2000 D	31	30¾	31
30 B&O cv 4½s '60	31	30½	31
4 B&O 4s '48	25¾	25½	25¾
3 Bang & Aroo 5s '43	62¼	62¼	62¼
3 Beth Steel 5s '60	110	109¾	110
5 Beth St 3¼s '60	102¾	102½	102¾
4 Beth Stl 3½s '52	95½	95	95½
4 Boston & Me 5s '67	88½	88½	88½
6 Bost&Me 4¼s '61 JJ	43½	43½	43¾
4 Bklyn Edison 3½s '66	37½	36¾	37½
8 Bklyn Man TR 4½s '66	104½	104¾	104½
4 Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	53½	53¾	53½
7 Bklyn U Gas 5s '45	103½	102¾	103½
9 Bklyn U Gas 5s '50	106	106	106
2 Bklyn U Gas 5s '57 B	66½	66	66
3 Brown Shoe 3¾s '50	91	91	91
5 Buf Gen El 4¼s '81	107	107	107
1 Buf Roch & Pitt 5s '57	110¾	110¾	110¾
12 Can Nat 5s 4-6-60	30½	30½	30½
10 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	130¾	130	130¾
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	118¼	118¼	118¼
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	116¾	116¾	116¾
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	115¾	115¾	115¾
8 Can Nor 6½s 46	114¾	114¾	114¾
5 Can Pac 5s 44	114¼	114¼	114¼
5 Can Pac 5s 54	114		
3 Can Pac 4½s 46	102	101⅞	102
1 Can Pac 4½s 60	101¼	101¼	101¼
2 Can Pac 4s perp	95½	95½	95½
6 Cano C&O 6s 52	84¾	84¼	84¾
14 Cano C&O 4s 39	101¼	101¼	101¼
8 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	100¾	100½	100¾
8 Cen Il E&G 5s 51	72	71¾	72
13 Cen NY Pow 3¾s 62	99	98½	99
7 Cen Pac 5s 60	105¾	105¾	105¾
4 Cen Pac 4s 49	63½	63½	63½
1 Certain-teed 5½s 48	88¾	88½	88¾
4 C&O 4½s 92	66½	66½	66½
2 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	119¾	119¾	119¾
1 CB&Q 4s 77	101¾	101¾	101¾
12 CB&Q gen 4s 77	104	103¾	104
9 Chi & E Ill 5s 51	15½	15½	15½
22 Chic Gt West 4s '59	20	19¾	19¾
6 Chi P Pac 5s '75	12	12	12
22 CMSP&P 5½s '89E	4¼	4	4¼
1 CM&SP 4½s '89E	32½	32½	32½
22 Chi&NW cv 4½s '49	5	5	5
5 Chi & NW 3½s '87	16	16	16
3 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	5¼	5¼	5¼
6 CRI&P 4s '88 ct	17¼	17	17
16 CRI&P ¼rfg 4s '34	18¼	16	16
2 CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	8	8	8
8 Ch Ste SP 3¾s '63	108¼	108	108¼
4 Chi & W Ind 4½s '62	86	86	86
2 CinUn Term 5s '57 C	108¼	108¼	108¼
5 CCC&StL 4½s '77	66	66	66
9 CCC&StL Cairo 4s '39	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
1 ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	95	95	95
16 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	88¾	87¾	88
1 ClevUnTerm4½s '77C	82¼	82¼	82¼
3 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	95½	95	95½
3 Colmbia G 5s '52	92¾	92½	92¾
4 Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	107½	107½	107½
3 Com'l Cred 2¾s '42	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
1 Com'l Inv Tr 3½s '51	103½	103½	103½

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Comwlth Ed 5s '53	113	113	113
1 Comwlth Ed 4½s 56	111⅞	111⅝	111⅞
3 Comwlth Ed 4s '51 st	107¾	107½	107¾
3 Comwlth Ed 3½s '58	107¾	107½	107½
3 Comwlth Ed 3¼s '65	106	106	106
6 Con Edis 3½s '48	104⅝	104½	104⅝
6 Con Edis 3½s '66	103½	103⅜	103½
10 Con Oil 3½s '51	104¼	104¼	104¼
10 Consum Pow 3½s '66	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
1 Crown Will 4s '51	104¼	104¼	104¼
10 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	37	37	37
5 Cuba R R 5s '52	48¾	48¾	48¾
1 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	50½	50½	50½
3 D O & R 5s '51	107	107	107
1 D & R G 4s '36	14½	14	14
1 D & R G West 5s '55	7¾	7¾	7¾
1 D & R G West 5s '78	9½	9½	9½
27 D Moin & Ft Dds'35ct	3½	3½	3½
2 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	108½	108	108¼
52 Erie fg 5s '67	15⅝	15⅛	15¼
12 Erie rfg 5s '75	18½	18½	18½
4 Erie cv 4s '53 A	21¼	20½	20½
5 Fairbanks Morse 4s '56	100	100	100
5 Fed L&C 5s '54 B	85	85	85
1 Fed Lt&T 5s '42 st	93	93	93
8 Francis Sug 6s '56	43	43	43
3 Gen Am Inv 5s'52	102¼	102	102¼
1 Gen MotAccept3¼s'81	102⅞	102⅜	102⅞
2 Gen Rd Cast 5½s '49	50¾	50¾	50¾
3 Goodrich 4½s '56	97¼	97¼	97¼
Goodyr T & R 5s '57	91	91	91
5 Gt Nor Ry 3½s '52	104⅝	104⅛	104⅜
1 Gt Nor 6s '52	103	103	103
25 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	96	96	96
27 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	87½	87½	87½
17 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	100½	100	100½
1 Gt Nor 3¾s, 67	92½	92	92½
1 Hocky V 4½s '59.	81	81	81
3 Hoe L Co 1st mtg '44	118	118	118
1 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	58	58	58
1 Hud & Man rfg5s '57	23½	22½	22½
3 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜
1 Ill Bell Tel 3½s'70 B	20	20	20
2 Ill Cen rfg 4s'53	109	109	109
4 Ill Cen 4s '55	39½	39½	39½
17 IllCen 4¼s '66	47	46¾	46¾
1 IC&CSL&NO 5s'63A	37	36½	37
2 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	41	41	41
10 Interb R Td 7s '32 ct	105¼	105¼	105¼
18 Interb R Td rfg 5s '66	53½	53½	53½
1 Interlake Iron 4s '47	80	80	80
1 Int Agric 5s '49 st	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s'52	19	19	19
1 Int Hydro El 6s '44	65¾	65½	65½
2 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	48	48	48
2 Int Paper 6s '55	78½	78¼	78½
1 Int Paper 5s '47	87	86½	87
1 Int Rys C Am 5s '72	80¾	80¾	80¾
1 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	88¼	87¾	87¾
26 Int T&T 4½s '52	87¾	87½	87½
4 Int T&T 5s '55	62¾	62	62¼
17 K C South 5s '50	64¾	64½	64⅝
1 K C South 3s '50	69	69	69
1 K C Term 4s '60	107¾	107¾	107¾
11 Koppers Co 4s '51	103¾	103¾	103¾
5 Kresge Found 4s '45	100	100	100
1 Lake Gas 5½s '60 D	58	58	58
6 Leh Val Coal 5s '54	99½	99½	99½
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '74	27½	27½	27½
2 Leh Val NY 4½s '40	50	50	50
1 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	30	30	30
2 Loew's 3½s '46	23½	23½	23½
27 Lorillard Co 7s '44	98¾	98¾	98¾
7 Lorillard Co 5s '51	129½	129½	129½
1 Louisia & Ark 5s'69	117	117	117½
7 Louis & Jeff Bdge 4s'45	106¼	106¼	106¼
11 Louis & N un 4s '40	103¼	103	103¼
7 McKee&Rob 5½s'50	100¼	100	100¼
3 Mead Corp 6s '45 A	99¾	99¼	99¾
1 Met Ed 4½s'68	108½	108½	108½
7 MilwEL 5s 5s '61B	100½	100½	100½
1 MSP&SSM cons 4s'38	5½	5½	5½
3 M-K-Tex 5s'62A	13	13	13
1 M-K-Tex ad 5s'67	47½	47½	47½
22 Mo Pac 5s 77	22	22	22
10 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	24	23½	24
3 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	24	24	24
19 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	24	24	24
1 Mob O & Ohio 5s 77	6¾	6¾	6¾
1 Mohawk 5½ Mal 4s 01	14¼	14	14¼
2 MonWPa Pub5½s'80	58	58	58
1 Mor ¼ Essex 5s 55	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Morris&Essex3½s2000	56	56	56
9 Nat Dairy 3¾s 51now	65¾	65¾	65¾
3 NiRRMex4½s2ndsw	100¾	100¼	100¼
Nt RRMex 4s51asd	3	3	3
4 NJ Steel 4s 65	23½	23½	23½
7 NJ Pow & Lt 4½s 80	107	106¾	106¾
1 N O Gt Nor 5s 53	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 N O Pu Sy 5s52A	59½	59½	59½
1 N Cl & NE 4½s 52	92	92	92
1 NO Texas 5s 43 ctf	41	41	41
8 NYC rfg 5s 2013	35	35	35
7 NYC 4½s 2013 A	64½	64	64½
3 NYC cn 4s 98	57½	57½	57½
2 NYC 3¼s 52	74½	74½	74½
2 NYC 3¼s 52	81	81	81
1 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	77	77	77
1 NY Chi & StL 6s 38	72½	72½	73½
6 NYChe&StL 5½s 74 A	62	62	62
11 NY Che&StL 4½s'78	55	55	55
6 NY Ct&StL 4s 40	48½	47	48½
32 NY Dock Co 5s 38	77½	77½	77½
2 NY Dock Co 4s 51	60	60	60
8 NY Edis 3¼s 65	53¾	53¾	53¾
1 NY Edis 3¼s 66	104½	104	104½
1 NYNH&H clt 6s 40	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 NYNH&H 4s 55	30	30	30
	16½	16½	16½

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 NYNH&H 3½s 56	16½	16½	16½
1 NY O & W rfg 4s52	10	10	10
7 NY Steam 5s 56	99	99	99
7 NY Tel 4½s 39	104½	104½	104½
8 NY Tel 3¼s 67	106¾	106	106½
1 NY W&Bost 4½s'48	105⅝	105½	105⅝
2 Norf Sou 5s '61 A	5½	5½	5½
5 Norf&W 4s '96	15	15	15
17 Nor Am Co 5s '61	118	117¾	117¾
2 Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	103	102¾	103
2 Nor Am Ed 5s '59 C	104¾	104½	104¾
1 Nor Pac 6s 2047	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	81½	81½	81½
5 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	72½	72½	72½
5 Nor Pac 4s '97	67½	67½	67½
5 Nor Pac 3s 2047	92¼	92	92¼
2 Ogden&L Chs 4s '48 st	61½	61¼	61¼
9 Ohio Ed 4s '65	104	103½	104
3 Ohio Ed 4s '71	102¾	102¾	102¾
4 Okla G&E 3¾s '66	102¼	101⅞	102¼
4 Ore-Wash 3¼s '58	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
10 Ore Sh Line 4s '46	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛
1 Or-WashRR&N 4s '61	104	104	104
31 Otis Steel 4½s '62	73½	73½	73½
21 Pac Gas&E 3½s '66	102½	102⅜	102½
1 Pac G&E 4½s '61	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
5 Pac Gas&E 4s '64	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
10 Para Bway 3s '55 ct	60	60	60
28 Pen P&L 4½s '77	101¾	101⅜	101⅝
1 Pen P&L 4½s '81	98½	97⅝	98½
1 Pen Co 4s '52 E	101¼	101¼	101¼
2 Pen RR cn 4½s '80	119	119	119
37 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	103	102½	103
3 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	89½	89	89½
1 Pen RR gen 4¾s '81	98¾	98¾	98¾
11 Pen RR 4½s '84 E	98¼	98	98¼
2 Pen RR 4s '43	109	109	109
1 Pen RR 4s '48	111¼	111¼	111½
9 Pen RR 3½s '52	84½	84	84½
1 Peoria&E inc 4s '90	7½	7½	7½
10 Phelph Dodge3½s '52	107½	107	107½
3 Phil Bal&W&Wash 5s'74	114¾	114¼	114¼
2 PhilBal&W 4½s '77C	109	109	109
3 PhilBal&W 4½s'81D	106	106	106
1 Philia Co 5s '67	89¾	89¾	89¾
24 Phila Elec 3½s 67	107	107	107
4 Phil Read C&I 6s '49	6	6	6
1 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	16¾	16¾	16¾
22 Philippine Ry 4s '37	16½	16½	16½
1 PCC & SL 5s '75B	107½	107½	107½
4 PCC&StL 4½s '77	101	101	101
6 Pitt&WVa4½s'60C	42½	42	42½
4 Portl Gen El 4½s'60	53½	53½	53½
12 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	14¾	14½	14¾
2 Radio Keith 6s '41	70	70	70
2 Readg 4½s '97	103	103	103
11 Rem Rand 4½s '56	97	96¾	97
1 Republic Steel 5½s '54	106¼	105¼	105¼
1 Repub Steel 4½s'61	82½	82½	82½
2 Revere Cop&Bl4½s'56	100¾	100¼	100¾
2 Roch G&E 5s '62 E	108¾	108¾	108¾
3 Rutland 4½s '41st	11	11	11
1 Sag'nay Pow 4¼s '66	102¼	102	102½
4 St J&G Isl 4s '47	107¾	107¾	107¾
2 StLPeo&NW5s48	17¾	17¾	17¾
3 St L S F 5s 50 B	13½	13½	13½
1 StLS F 5s 50 A	10½	10½	10½
2 St L SW 5s 52	13½	13½	13½
6 Seab A L cn 6s 45	20	20	20
11 Sea L A 4s 50 st	9	9	
12 Shell Un 3½s 51	15¼	15	15¼
5 So Bell T&T 3¼s 62	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Sou Kraft 4½s 46	104	104	104
1 Sou Nat Gas 4½s 51	92	92	92
1 So Pac 4½s 81	98	98	98
22 So Pac 4½s 69	56¾	55¾	55¾
6 So Pac rfg 4s 55	58½	58	58½
5 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	79½	79½	79½
10 So Pac SF 4½s Ore 77	67½	67½	67½
9 South Ry 4½s 56	99¾	99¼	99¾
3 South Ry gen 4s 56	54	53	54
2 Sou Ry 4s M&O 38	52	52	52
17 Stand Oil NJ 3s 61	71	71	71
23 Ten El Pow 6s '47A	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
10 T RR A St L 4½s '39	105¼	104½	105
1 T RR A St L 4s '53	104½	104½	104½
7 Third Ave 4s '60	30¼	30¼	30¼
7 Tide Wat As O3½s'52	101¾	101¾	101¾
3 Union Oil 4½s '52	108¼	108¼	108¼
10 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	111¾	111½	111¾
1 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	107	107	107
1 Un Pac 3½s '70	96	96	96
1 Un CigWh Strs 5s'52	77	77	77
3 U S Rub 5s '47	76½	76½	76½
4 Utah P&L 5s '44	106½	106½	106½
8 Util P&L 5½s'57	84½	84½	84½
1 Util P&L 5s '59	50½	50½	50½
2 Vanadium 5s '41	50¼	50¼	50¼
7 VerCPac4½s '48	112¾	112¾	112¾
7 Va El& Pow 4s '55A	88	88	88
4 Virginian Ry 3¾s'66	103¾	103¼	103¾
2 Wabash 2d 5s '39	28	28	28
4 Wabash 5s '60 D	11	11	11
4 Wabash 4½s '70 C	14	13¾	14
5 Walwrth 4s '55	15	15	15
23 Warner Bros 6s '39	70	66½	66
3 Westch Lt 3½s 67	66½	66	66½
6 Westch Lt 3½s 68	121¾	121¾	121¾
1 West Pen P 3½s'66	102	101¾	102
7 West Md 4s '52	108½	108½	108½
2 West Pac 5s '46 asd	88½	88½	88½
2 Western Un 5s '51	19¾	19¼	19¾
21 Western Un 5s '50	63½	63½	63½
2 Western Un 4½s '50	61¾	61	61¾
6 Wi Va P & Papd4½s'52	61	60¾	60¾
13 Wheel Stl 4½s '66A	102½	102⅝	102½
	91¼	91	91

Inactive Issues on N. Y. Stock Exchange

(Continued from Stock Market Page)

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Actual Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
16⅛	6⅛	Conn Ry & Lt pf	40	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Feb 24
68	63	Consol Cigar pf (7)	100	63	63	63	Feb 23
75½	71	Con Cig pr pf (6½)	20	73	73	73	Feb 19
13½	6¾	Corn Exchange (3)	110	50¾	50¼	50¾	
87	70	Cuba R R pf	20	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
52½	48¼	Cushman7%pf(3½)	30	76	76	76	Feb 28
22½	19	Cushman 8$ pf	30	52½	52½	52½	Feb 21
107	102¼	Dayton P&L pf (6½)	10	23¾	22¾	22¾	+1¼
4⅞	3¾	Det & Mackinac	20	106	106	106	Feb 18
39¼	29½	Det & Mac pf	20	3¾	3¾	3¾	Feb 16
34	30	Devoe & Ray A (3)	60	13	13	13	Dec 3
115	113	Dixie-Vort A (3½)	390	38	38	38	
115	111¾	Duplan Silk pf (8)	10	32	32	32	Feb 28
165½	157	Duq Light 1 pf (8)	10	113	113	113	Feb 4
106½	104	East Kodak pf (6)	2	116½	115	115	
		Endicott-Jn pf (5)	50	165½	165½	165½	Feb 23
2	½	Erie & Pitts (3½)	50	106½	106½	106½	Feb 28
11¾	8¼	Fairbanks Co	20	7	7	7	Sep 10
75½	71½	Fairbanks Co pf	100	7½	7	7½	+ ½
		Filene's Sons(1.70g)	10	75½	75½	75½	Feb 25
96	89	Food Mach pf (4½)	10	20	20	20	Dec 29
65	56	Foster Wheeler pf	30	96	96	96	Feb 28
40½	38	Franklin Simon pf	20	58½	58	58	Feb 3
107	102¾	Freeport Sul pf (6)	20	40	40	40	Feb 17
27	22½	Fuller (G A) pr pf	110	103½	103½	103¾	Feb 28
14½	9¼	Fuller (G A) 2 pf	110	28	24	28	−2
16¾	13½	Gamewell Co	210	11¾	11½	11¾	−1¼
90	87	Gannett Co pf (6)	20	16½	16½	16½	Feb 25
121¼	118	Gen Baking pf (8)	20	87	87	87	Feb 23
136½	110¼	Gen Cigar pf (7)	20	130½	130½	130½	Feb 21
90	30	Gen G&Ecv pf(1½g)	30	130½	130½	130½	Feb 11
118¾	118	Gen Mills pf (6)	10	30	30	30	Feb 3
180	162	Gen Pr Ink pf (6)	20	120	120	120	
90	87	Gen Ry Sig pf (6)	30	105	105	105	Feb 22
89¾	19½	Gen Steel Cast pf	30	90	90	90	Jan 28
80	70	Gold&BlockTel(6)	430	26¾	26	26	+1
55	53¾	Goth Bldg Mos pf(7)	10	74	74	74	Feb 14
127½	125	G% West Sug pf (7)	50	55	55	55	Feb 21
40	40	Green B & W (7½g)	30	126	126	126	Feb 23
45	45	Green Cananea (3a)	10	40	40	40	Jan 21
34½	17¾	Guantan Sugar pf	10	45	45	45	Feb 16
34	32	Hack W pf A (1¾)	10	22½	22	22	Feb 28
100	94	Hamil Wat pf (6)	20	32½	32½	32½	Feb 28
93½	92	Hanna (MA)$5pf(5)	10	96	95¾	96	Feb 25
126½	123½	Harb-Walker pf (6)	10	94	94	94	Feb 25
67	60	Hat Corp pf (6½)	10	126½	126½	126½	Feb 28
152½	140	Helme (GW) pf(7)	30	67	67	67	Feb 17
130	136¾	Hercules Pow pf(6)	30	150	150	150	
100	98	Holland Fur pf (6)	40	128	128	128	
38	39	Ill Central LL (4)	10	100	100	100	Feb 23
138	138	Inger Rand pf (6)	60	33¾	33½	33½	
95	83½	Interch Corp pf (6)	100	138	135	138	Feb 8
6	3½	Int Ry Centl Am	10	84	84	84	Feb 28
48½	38½	Int Ry Cl C A pf(1¾k)	90	4½	4½	4½	Feb 26
68¾	62	Int Silver pf (2k)	130	42¾	42	42	Feb 25
75	63	Int Dep Strs pf (7)	50	65	64½	64½	Feb 26
117	116¼	Island Crk C pf (6)	200	70	67½	70	+5
124½	122	John-Man pf (7)	10	116¼	116¼	116¼	Jan 19
79	62¾	Jos&L Stl pf	90	124¼	124¼	124¼	Feb 26
118½	118½	Kan C Pow pf B(6)	10	118½	118½	118½	Feb 21
		Keith-AO pf(10½g)	100	82	80	80	Dec 1
87	80	Kendall Co pf (6a)	30	85	85	85	
16½	12	Kinney (OR) pf	70	15	15	15	Feb 3
18	12	Kinney pr pf (1½g)	20	15	15	15	Feb 23
30	19	Laclede Gas	10	16½	16½	16½	Feb 26
102	95	Laclede Gas pf	20	22	22	22	
108	103½	Lehigh PC4¼pf(4)	10	102	102	102	Feb 11
134½	129¾	Loose-W B½%pf(5)	10	163½	163½	163½	
136	131¾	Lorillard (P) pf (7)	10	132¾	132¼	132¼	Feb 28
9	7½	MacAnd & F pf (4)	10	126	126	126	Feb 28
20½	12	Manati Sug pf ct	10	9	9	9	Jan 24
1½	⅝	Manh Ry gtd	30	15	15	15	Feb 23
6¾	3½	Market St Ry	50	⅝	⅝	⅝	Feb 23
31½	7	Market St Ry pf	20	8	8	8	Feb 23
1¾	1½	Market St Ry pr pf	100	11	10½	11	Feb 28
165	157	Market St Ry 3 pf	30	1½	1½	1½	Feb 14
81¼	80	Mathieson Al pf (7)	10	165	165	165	Feb 24
		Maytag Co 1 pf (6)	40	90	90	90	Feb 24
83	82	Maytag pf xw (3)	30	36	36	36	Aug 9
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Lines About Leaders—119

By a Staff Artist

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart

(1756-1791)

WOLFGANG MOZART was a prodigy in pianoforte playing.
He was one of the finest composers in the history of music.
He came into the world in Salzburg, the gem city of Austria.
His father played in the Prince-Archbishop's orchestra there.
One day little Wolfgang happened to climb on a music stool.
To his joy he found he could strike notes on the harpsichord.
As a matter of recreation, his father taught him a few dances.
But, at 5, the child could read anything and compose melodies.
Mozart Senior then decided to take him out on musical tours:
And, at 6, the boy was to play his way into the heart of Europe.

IN Vienna he excited the profound astonishment of the Emperor.
In Paris he aroused the enthusiasm of King Louis XV.
In London the sovereigns went into raptures over his playing.
In Rome the Pope readily granted him a private audience.
But the strangest of all experiences awaited him in Naples.
"Take that ring off your finger!" suddenly shouted the public.
To them such a feat could only be accomplished by witchcraft.
The child did not understand the meaning of it all.
But he took the ring off and played the piece over again.

AT 20 Mozart had become concertmaster in Salzburg.
He was a skilled virtuoso on the piano, violin, and organ.
He excelled in the most varied branches of composition.
But his good master, the Archbishop, happened to pass on.
And his successor was a man of rude manners and coarse tone.
The artist now wrote the music for the court and the cathedral.
He produced an enormous amount of labor for $6 a month.
All in all, he no longer felt at home in his native city.
And he resigned for the bracing atmosphere of freedom.

IN 1777 he called for work at Mannheim, and the Elector said:
"I am sorry, my dear child, but there is no place vacant here."
He gave concerts in the rich city of Augsburg, where he was told:
"The patricians have no funds for the present, they cannot pay."
After a long journey in a post-chaise he arrived in Vienna.
At once Emperor Joseph ordered an opera from him for his court.
The opera did wonders in the capital and in other cities.
But the score was published without the author's knowledge.
Receiving no compensation for his work, he looked for pupils.
Joyous days dawned when Joseph appointed him court composer.
Unhappily, Joseph passed on, and the struggle began anew.

AT the height of distress, Mozart manifested incredible power.
His Nozze di Figaro aroused unparalleled enthusiasm.
Don Giovanni was received with a triple flourish of trumpets.
The Magic Flute saved a theater manager from bankruptcy.
Yet the pecuniary condition of the artist did not improve.
Once a stranger called and asked him to write a requiem.
Mozart felt as if this would be his own funeral service.
He composed a chef-d'oeuvre, and passed into history.
At 35 he had written 23 operas and 600 other pieces of music.
Many great compositions have been produced since that time.
But his still rank with them in frequency of performance.

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by Pierra
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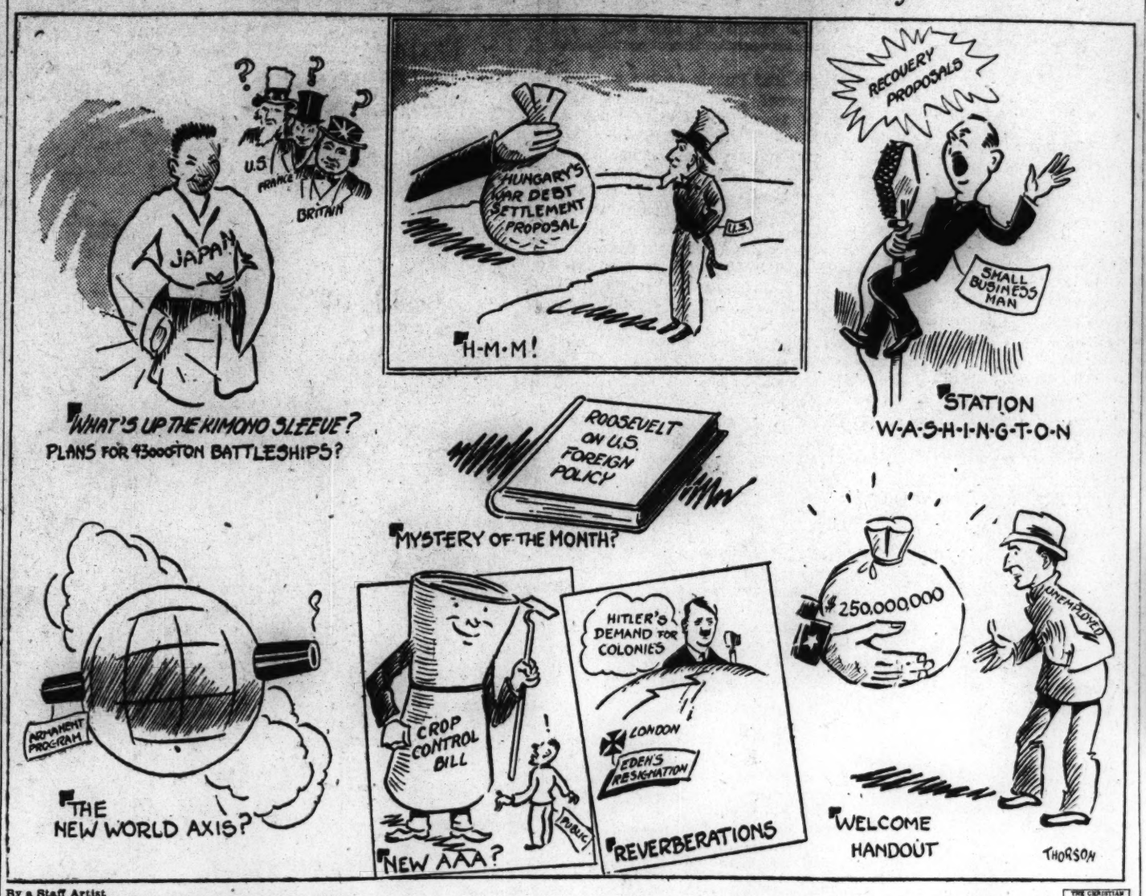
The Cartoonist Looks Back Over February



By a Staff Artist

Living Bas-Relief

Monitor Camera Club From C. H. Whitaker, London

A Tree Flourishing Under Adverse Conditions

Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Paper Puzzles

This is an inexpensive and yet exciting game which is sure to liven up the party. The hostess divides her guests into small groups of 4 or 5. Each group is given a sheet of newspaper from which different-shaped pieces have been cut (triangles, circles, hearts, squares, etc.) These pieces have previously been hidden about the room.

The first group to find the pieces which fit the complete puzzle wins.

Each group has a different puzzle, and if a piece found does not fit, it must be hidden again for another group to find.

If the hostess wishes, she may award the winning group a simple paper badge of merit.—Grace S., Maywood, Ill.

Quotation for Today

OUR greatest glory is not in never falling, but in rising every time we fall.—CONFUCIUS.

In Lighter Vein

Out of Sight

Mistress: "Mandy, have you swept under the bed?"

Mandy: "Yassum, everything!"

Position of the Molecule

The widow who had married well again had sent her son to the very best school, and she soon asked him how he was getting on.

"We are studying the position of molecules now," he explained.

"Well, I hope you get on all right with it. Your late father could never keep his in his eye."—Edinburgh Dispatch.

—Yale Record

"I don't care if it is an English drape—it's too big."

Unfair

A little girl had been to church for the first time. When she returned home her mother asked her what she thought of church.

"I like it very much," she said, "but there was one thing I didn't think was fair."

"What was that, dear?" asked her mother.

"Why one man did all the work, and then another man came around and got all the money."—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Had a Soft Snap

During the last severe cold weather Mike and Dinny applied for work at ice harvesting.

"Did you ever cut any ice?" asked the man in charge.

"Did we?" said Mike. "Sure, ask anyone around the stock yards and he'll tell ye we're the two boys that cut some ice."

"I don't mean that way," said the man, "but I guess you'll do. Take this (handing them a cross-cut saw) and go out to where you see the crowd on the lake."

"This is a soft snap we have, Dinny," said Mike as they strolled along. "Three dollars a day, and we don't know what we're going to do."

"I know what we're going to do all right," said Dinny, "but what I am wondering is which one of us is going to get the bottom end of the saw."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Dog Lover

Los Angeles

"I belong to two little girls. If I get lost please send me back to my mistresses."

A tag bearing this inscription has brought its wearer—a little wire-haired terrier puppy—back to its owners on several occasions. Not long ago, the dog strayed again and was gone for several days.

Remembering their previous experiences, the two little girls were sure that, somehow, their pet would come back to them; and their faith was rewarded by a joyous experience.

They awakened one morning to find the terrier tied on the front porch. He was wearing a new harness; and on the porch railing were two books, tattered and worn: "Beautiful Joe" and "Black Beauty," with a note reading:

"Your dog came to my home yesterday. I fed him, kept him overnight, and I'm bringing him back to you along with two books that were mine when I was a little girl. I want you to have them.—Just Another Dog Lover."

The Two Snowflakes

A Story for Children

The snowflakes were falling thick and fast—on the roofs of the houses, on the chimney pots and the doorsills, on the brick walks and the brown, bare trees. Down, down they came, whirling soft and white. Said one little snowflake to another, "Where do you think we shall fall? On the church steeple?" This little snowflake was in the shape of a star.

The other little snowflake whirling beside him, answered, "How should I know, little star? Perhaps we shall fall on the nose of an alderman." This little snowflake was in the shape of a diamond.

"Little diamond," said little star, "it's very exciting, isn't it?"

A Voice Said, "Little Star, Are You There?"

Down below, not too far below now, they could see the streets and houses of Sunaby Drums. They didn't know it was Sunaby Drums, they only knew it was a village.

"I wish," said little star, "we could stay together when we fall. I like you, little diamond."

"I like you too," little diamond answered, "and perhaps we shall both fall on the alderman's nose. An alderman is a very important person, you know. He wears a red robe trimmed with ermine."

Just then there was a whistling sound and along came the wind roaring with laughter. It caught up the snowflakes and blew them this way and that. "Where are you, little diamond?" little star cried, but there was no answer, and little star felt himself being blown straight to a green door with a shiny brass knocker. So softly little star landed, and on rushed the wind!

Little star stuck fast to the green door. All around him were other little snowflakes sticking fast. "Little diamond," he called, "are you there?" But again there was no answer.

Now the ground was white with snowflakes, and the brick walk that led to the green door. Sunaby Drums with its red roofs and its green doors was all white. And a man came walking down the street! Little star saw him at once. "I wonder if he is the alderman," he thought. "I wonder if little diamond is on his nose."

The man turned in at the brick walk all covered with snow. Little star got very excited. Now he saw that the man wore a red coat trimmed with ermine. "It is the alderman," little star cried, peering hard at his nose. It was a big nose and very red from the cold. It had a hump at the middle of it and it was sharp at the end. But there wasn't a snowflake on it; and little wonder, for the alderman had a way or rubbing it with his scarlet mitten.

"The alderman has rubbed little diamond off," little star whispered sadly.

The alderman stood before the green door. Quite suddenly he shook himself and the snowflakes flew from his red coat down onto the walk below. The alderman stamped his feet, then with his red mitten he raised the shiny brass knocker. Bang! Bang! went the knocker and down, down fell the snowflakes from the green door. Little star fell with them.

The door opened and the alderman went in. The door closed. All was quiet now, not a sound, then—a wee, wee voice which no one but a snowflake could have heard—a voice said, "Little star, are you there?"

There close beside little star lay little diamond. "I fell on the alderman's red coat," he whispered, "and you fell on his green door, and he shook us together again."

"That's because we were looking for each other," little star answered.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

["Hints for Solving Cryptograms" will be forwarded free on receipt of stamped, addressed envelope sent to Puzzlesmith, care of The Christian Science Monitor.]

Cryptogram

A Goshen, Indiana, reader submits the following cryptogram:

AXZE UXZP KIT: "AXKU YB FBD TEBA?" UHF UXVI: "KIT OZ KEFUXVEQ. KEY OF VQEBHKESZ AVPP SBEJVESZ FBD."

Letter Juggling

This one comes from a Dorcester, Mass., puzzler. Try forming five different 7-letter words from the 7 letters given below. Use all 7 letters in each word:

A E L P R S T

Find the Gain or Loss

An article that cost $1.00 was marked 10 per cent above cost. In order to effect a sale, it was sold later for 10 per cent below the marked price. Find the gain or loss on 250 of the articles.

Fun With Antonyms

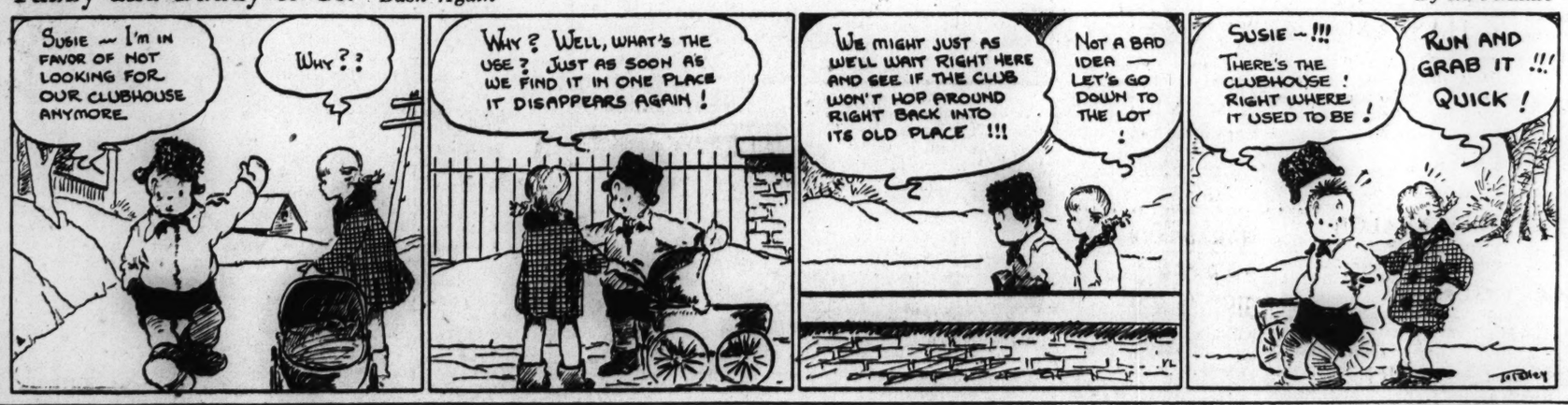
Tuesday brings 10 words and their antonyms to be matched:

1	progress	vanish	
2	intensify	depart	
3	acquit	recede	1
4	abolish	mitigate	
5	pacify	increase	
6	uphold	preserve	
7	curtail	convict	
8	differ	oppose	
9	appear	agree	
10	approach	excite	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Back Again*

By LE PELLEY


SUSIE — I'm in favor of not looking for our clubhouse anymore.
WHY??
WHY? WELL, WHAT'S THE USE? JUST AS SOON AS WE FIND IT IN ONE PLACE IT DISAPPEARS AGAIN!
WE MIGHT JUST AS WELL WAIT RIGHT HERE AND SEE IF THE CLUB WON'T HOP AROUND RIGHT BACK INTO ITS OLD PLACE !!!
NOT A BAD IDEA — LET'S GO DOWN TO THE LOT!
SUSIE — !!! THERE'S THE CLUBHOUSE! RIGHT WHERE IT USED TO BE!
RUN AND GRAB IT !!! QUICK!
LeFelley

The Adventures of Waddles—*March Winds Blow*

By THE HAGERS

THE WIND IS BLOWING HARD TODAY. THE LIGHT WIRES TWANG AS THEY OBEY
THE IMPROVISING OF THE GALE. A KITE FLIES HIGH, WITH SWAYING TAIL.
OH, OH! THERE GOES A DERBY HAT! A TREE THROWS OUT A LARIAT,
THEN BENDS TO MAKE A GRACEFUL ARCH. I JUST REMEMBERED. IT IS MARCH!

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

Claudius Caesar

Claudius Caesar, otherwise called simply "Claudius," is twice mentioned in the book of Acts (Acts 11:28 and 18:2). In the former passage, mention is made of the fact that a famine foretold by a prophet named Agabus actually came to pass "in the days of Claudius Caesar"; while the latter verses explains that through an edict of this same Claudius all Jews had been expelled from Rome, a decree which had led to the settlement of Aquila and Priscilla in Corinth, where Paul met them.

Claudius, who is generally accounted the fourth of the Roman emperors, held sway for about 13 years, from 41 to 54 A. D., and is generally considered as having been a fair-minded man, though unfortunately he seems to have been too readily swayed by the cruel scheming of his court favorites, who are said to have led him into bloodshed.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: When they ask: "What do you know?" try this: "Ask me anything, and my ignorance will convince you."

Letter Juggling: Psalter, plaster, stapler, platers, palters.

Find Gain or Loss: $2.50 loss.

Fun With Antonyms: Progress-recede; intensify-mitigate; acquit-convict; abolish-preserve; pacify-excite; uphold-oppose; curtail-increase; differ-agree; appear-vanish; approach-depart.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1938 — "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear" — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Nationalism and Idealism

AS THE emotional smoke lifts somewhat from the Eden-Chamberlain battle over British foreign policy the situation stands forth in clearer outlines. The issue has been portrayed as a choice between the League of Nations and the old concert of Europe, or between idealism and realism. The first description is only partly accurate, the second much less simple.

In deciding to negotiate with Italy and to attempt a four-power pact Mr. Chamberlain is turning more definitely to Britain's traditional national policy. It is well known that for four hundred years England has tried to keep the balance in Europe by opposing the strongest power on the Continent. Not so familiar are some other tenets of her foreign policy. One, put into practice consciously about the time Louis XIV was brought to a halt, was enunciated by Lord Bolingbroke: Never have two enemies in Europe at the same time. Another might be called isolationism. Possibly Sir Robert Walpole put it most plainly when in answering the Queen's plea to intervene in Poland, he said: "Madam, 50,000 men are killed this year in Europe; not one is an Englishman."

Britain will continue to cast her weight in the balance opposite the strongest power in Europe. But the Rome-Berlin axis has offered the threat of two enemies at the same time. Mr. Chamberlain is attempting to bring one of them into the class of friend. And Signor Mussolini knows that if Britain cannot get a good bargain in Rome she will soon be shopping in Berlin. About isolationism there is less certainty. The new status of the Dominions leaves London less assurance of support in any policy of intervention on the Continent. Yet the airplane has made the British Isles more than ever vulnerable to continental politics and wars.

There can be no question that the new policy is a more open reliance on nationalistic bargaining and balance-of-power diplomacy. In that sense it is realism. Yet it is early to say that idealism has been abandoned. It would be necessary first to prove that idealism has governed policy since the World War. Was it idealism which dictated the terms at Versailles, or was it hate and fear and nationalism? Was it idealism which blocked a customs union between Austria and the German Republic in 1931 at the cost of financial panic and a breakdown of reparations, and then to permit within the last two weeks something which still looks like union by intimidation?

Was it idealistic protection of China which drafted the Nine-Power Treaty, or nationalistic protection of Western influence and trade? It was idealism that blocked the Hoare-Laval deal, but it failed to carry through with a positive alternative which would even retain half his kingdom for Haile Selassie. It was idealism which rejected the seizure of Manchuria, but it lacked strength either to satisfy or to check the forces which produced that seizure and have now gone on to wider conquest.

There is an ideal in the League of Nations. It is an ideal which will eventually triumph. And there is every reason for the noble men and women who cherish the ideal to continue their support. But it may be well to recognize that Leagueality which merely maintains the status quo is not international justice. The fact is that nationalism has caused Geneva to center on Article XVI which was to use force to maintain international order. But it has neglected Article XIX which was to remedy injustices in that order.

The old bargaining process is now employed to make adjustments. It may not be very idealistic, but if injustices are remedied it deserves a trial. If it fails, Mr. Eden may have another try. But idealists should be sure it is real conciliation and understanding they are supporting, not a return to recent attitudes in which hate and nationalistic arming have been the principal instruments of collective security.

Toward Economy in Boston

SALE within two hours last week of $4,000,000 worth of Boston tax anticipation warrants at the lowest interest in months is an encouraging portent to Mayor Tobin and to taxpayers who have been doubtful about the reception banking interests would give Hub securities.

Of course, the circumstance of quick sale and the $1.24 a $1000 rate (contrasted with $1.56 for a like amount under a previous administration) may be partially charged off to the recession's having made extra capital available for municipals. But this is not the whole story, for only six months ago a national credit firm had a warning finger raised over Boston's finances, and the city's notes were hardly being disposed of in a couple of weeks. They were being hawked among middle-western bankers, as a matter of fact.

This local readiness to buy can only mean that Boston bankers are impressed with the economy moves started by Mayor Tobin. This should encourage the Mayor and his efficiency executive, Mr. Richard Whitcomb, to continue their efforts to bring more order and economy to the city's government.

The most promising contribution toward that goal to date is the proposal advanced last week by the Boston Municipal Research Bureau that no replacements be made of employees who leave the city's service. Since about 5 per cent of the total of 22,000 city employees drop out annually, the Bureau estimates that $1,000,000 may be saved in salaries the first year, $2,000,000 the second year, $3,000,000 the third year, and so on until an efficient minimum is reached.

Although Mayor Tobin had indicated his approval of the no-hiring policy even before the Bureau's recommendations were issued, the report, with its disclosures that Boston now has almost twice as many city employees as most other comparable municipalities, should strengthen his determination to be as fair to the city taxpayer as to the city employee.

A Fair-Weather Friend

AS LENGTHENING days and a mounting mercury hint at winter's waning and bespeak a prospect of pleasanter periods to follow, thought turns to that boon companion of relaxing hours, that well-nigh vanished bit of "Gay Nineties" Americana, the hammock.

Rivaling the condor in ability to remain suspended indefinitely in mid-air, it possessed other bird-like attributes, notably that of migration, disappearing with the swallows at the first frost to show up again at straw-hat time. The hammock had a strong affinity for trees, being found under them in considerable number, if, indeed, it was not making itself at home, sparrow-like, on the veranda. Usually of gay plumage, it occasionally appeared in more subdued tones, its dove-white canvas, or loosely woven netting hinting at its maritime ancestry.

The chronologer would find it difficult to determine just when the hammock took wing. Occupied with new-found friends, the pictures, the automobile, and broadcasting, we neglected it briefly and returned to find it gone. True, it still persists in the form of the porch swing, the canvas lounging chair, and certain rope-suspended contrivances said to be of Cape Cod parentage, though their thickly cushioned luxury contrasts oddly with the simple homes of that region—but they are not our companion of yesteryear.

Silent, strong, uncomplaining, ever ready to lend support in what seemed to be, at the moment, our darker hours, this "fair-weather friend" was a friend indeed, and those who knew it well can but deplore its gradual effacement from the summer scene.

Super-Highways: Super-Hotdogs

GLORIFICATION of the great American hamburger stand is one of the attractions now dangled before the eyes of the motoring public if Congress will pass the bill of Senator Robert J. Bulkley to criss-cross the United States with super-highways.

It is partly on this premise, in fact, that the Senator from Ohio confidently asserts the wide new roadways would repay the cost of their construction. At first there was talk of collecting tolls to make these arterial speedways self-liquidating; then it was recognized that this alone would hardly suffice.

The Bulkley bill would authorize acquisition of land for 550 feet on either side of the roadway to be later sold or leased. On this, the Senator expects swanky filling stations and hamburger stands to rise and to pay for much of the cost of the highway construction by their rentals.

This process of excess condemnation—the state condemning more land than is immediately needed and thus reserving for itself the increase in value resulting from the improvement—has much to commend it. But it also faces legal obstacles, some states having no provision for it, and may sometimes result in a higher price of land than can be regained.

But over a large part of the area of the United States there is a more cogent consideration than the validity of excess condemnation or the value of hotdog concessions. That is whether the amount of travel, or traffic density, as the engineers call it, is enough to create a demand for the road, particularly if a toll is to be charged for its use.

One relatively short route exists where this traffic density is heavy enough to warrant some trial of the super-highway plan. This is between Boston and Washington, through New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. A road by-passing but serving and connecting these populous centers would receive enough use, perhaps even at a moderate toll charge, to test out the proposition, including the more patrician style of hamburger shoppes. Conceivably a super-highway might eventually justify construction as far west as Senator Bulkley's home city of Cleveland.

But beyond that meridian and especially west of the Mississippi it is difficult to envisage a representative motorist quitting the already plentiful, smooth, straight and open public highways to pay toll on an exclusive speedway—even in pursuit of a more succulent hamburger or more streamlined hotdog.

Red Ishmaels

Book News of the Day

SPANISH and Pueblo Indian accounts alike prove that the Apaches have always been, like Hagar's son, wild men, their hands against every man, and every man's hand against them. Before the white men came they raided the fields of their agrarian red neighbors, as they were later to levy tribute on the herds and flocks, mounts and weapons of Spaniard, Mexican and Anglo-American; and their sport was slaughter. Their very name is a synonym for cruelty and treachery. Yet, as Frank C. Lockwood shows in THE APACHE INDIANS (New York: Macmillan. $3.50) they were often more sinned against than sinning, and in cold-blooded murder and ingenious treachery the whites were frequently their teachers.

Their original range was New Mexico—exclusive of the Rio Grande valley—eastern Arizona, and northern Sonora and Chihuahua. White immigration tended to concentrate them in Arizona. They were friendly with the first Americans, assuming them to be allies against the Mexicans. But about 1835 a party of Americans invited a band of Apaches to a feast and then attacked and murdered some 400 of them for the Mexican bounty on Apache scalps. From that time until 1886 white greed, stupidity and corruption among petty officials and the lack of a fixed policy on the part of the Government were responsible for an intermittent war which cost thousands of lives and millions in property.

Yet, during all this time, most of the Apaches remained on their reservations, and, under the guidance of efficient agents and humane army officers, made some progress in agriculture and the ways of the white man. Apache scouts were indispensable in pursuit of the hostiles, and were invariably loyal to their superiors. The worst of the renegades, Mangas Coloradas, Cochise and Victorio, were driven to the warpath by mistreatment; or, like Geronomo, they were "bad" Indians, who would have been outlaws had their skins been white.

The dark chapter is lighted up by the courage, honor, hardihood, common sense, and kindliness of such men as General Crook, Agent John P. Clum, and Capt. Emmett Crawford.

Professor Lockwood finds that the Apaches today are increasing in numbers, that their cattle and their farming are making them economically independent, that they are honest and efficient workmen, excelling especially at road building. Moral and religious development is slow, however; they are inordinately fond of gambling, and the ubiquitous bootlegger is still their worst foe.

The book is a splendid synthesis, careful, complete, dispassionate, and contains much new material from oral accounts of eyewitnesses, and from unpublished documents. It is entertaining, and is undoubtedly the best account for the general reader. It is illustrated with about fifty photographic reproductions, but lacks a map.

K. C. K.

North . . South . . East . . West

Builders and Wreckers

By Frank L. Perrin

LOOKING out from a high window recently across the towering serrated expanses of the "Big City" I marveled at the progress made in a few decades in building material structures for the convenience and comfort, perhaps, of busy men and women. In swift trains which thundered noisily in burrows beneath streets and rivers, fancy went back to the days when only the trails of Indian families on Manhattan Island were necessary to accommodate the sparse traffic. As historians record the fleeting epochs and mark the advance of what we call civilization, the span is not a long one. It is hardly a day in the calendar of Time.

What has inspired and made possible this tremendous achievement? Surely it has required something more than vision or fantastic dreaming. Sustaining the purpose and the effort there must be present a constant and continuing faith in the promise that liberty and freedom of initiative and action are the birthright of mankind, and that to these is vouchsafed the protection and the abiding care of a power higher than that of human government and man-made laws. One does not invest his earned possessions in that which may be confiscated or destroyed by the whim of another who may momentarily wield superior power or authority. One does not devote his years to the designing of a building, the forming of some sculptured masterpiece or the painting of a great picture unless he feels the moral assurance that his neighbors, as well as generations to come, will appreciate and preserve the things he has helped to provide.

Those who possess this faith and courage are the builders to whom we owe respect and becoming gratitude. And as we realize this we become aware of the important fact that those to whom this respectful appreciation is due are not of the generation of men and women who are now our neighbors and friends. To the founders and pioneers, some of whom perhaps building more thoroughly and substantially than they themselves realized, the careless beneficiaries of today might well stop in the hurrying march in varying directions to pay respectful homage.

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And yet, deplorably, the tendency seems to be to look unappreciatively and sometimes disrespectfully upon the accomplishments of those even of quite recent years whose devotion to the welfare of their fellows and those of succeeding generations was sincere and whose motives, heretofore, have been regarded as unselfish. Now, more conspicuously than within a century, it would seem, there has emerged a school of analytical biographers who, by processes of their own invention, seek to wrest from the mental or material statues of their forebears the mantles which admiring friends, from schoolboy days until now, have placed about them. In our thoughtful and serious moments we are bound to regret this persisting and growing tendency.

It may be that events have proved the unwisdom of once prevalent political philosophies. Likewise it may be that the economic problems of today cannot be solved by applying the simple but effective formulas of a century, a half century, or a decade ago. It may be that a Roebling of the 1860's could not have planned and built the great bridges which now span San Francisco Bay. But it may be that the pioneers who built the Brooklyn Bridge and the Eads Bridge inspired and made possible the somewhat more spectacular achievements of today.

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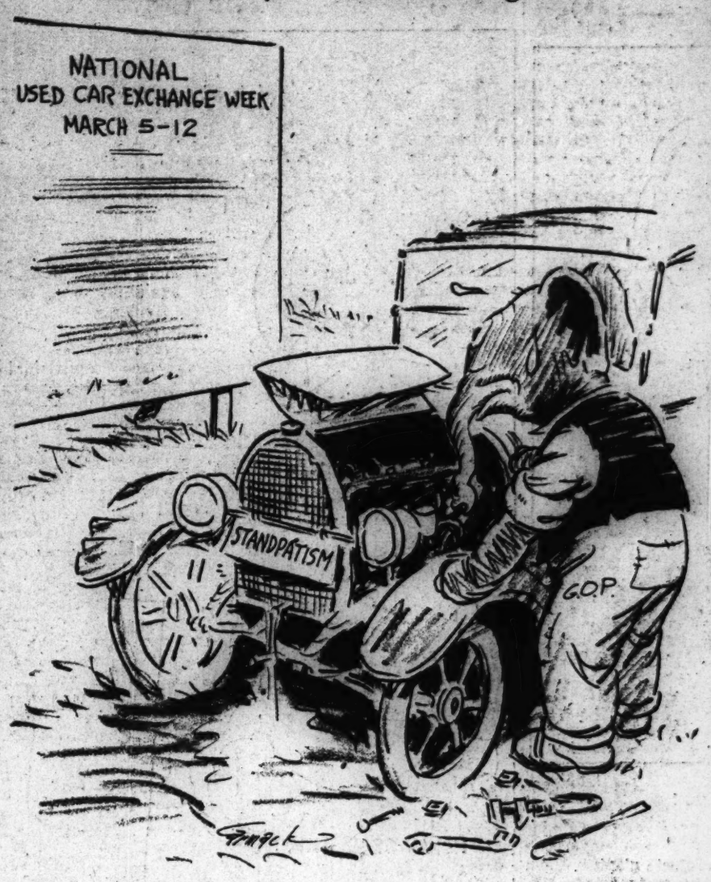
These literary iconoclasts are, in the estimation of many thoughtful persons, wanton wreckers. We are permitted by Webster's most recent edition to use, with reasonable limitations and qualifications, the descriptive adjective "debunkers." It comes quite near to fitting the present need. And yet its use must imply the presence, in histories and previous biographies, of extravagant and unmerited references to the character and achievements of those who have been made the special object of the modern biographer's shaft.

Failing to realize the impositions suggested or the conscious extravagance of contemporary biographers, one quite naturally looks for and seeks to discover the motive which has impelled the iconoclastic effort. This may not be the same in every instance. Indeed, no two wreckers may be inspired by the same purpose or desire. But it is not improbable that the actuating motive, always carefully and sometimes craftily concealed, is to destroy the confidence and faith of the people as a whole in the institutions which illustrious builders, of whatever political faith, have had a part in establishing in the name of liberty and democracy. This, unofficially, is the indictment under which the iconoclasts must rest until they are absolved by proof or by events.

"I Think They've Got Something There"



Bus to Bagdad

IN THE purple haze of sunset ere twilight falls upon the Arabian desert we swing easily along at forty miles an hour over the ancient trail where once traveled in their richly laden caravans the Chaldeans and the Assyrians, even the Sumerians themselves at the very dawn of history.

This is the road to Bagdad. And if in our luxurious mechanical covered wagon we traverse it today in fashion somewhat less romantic than in the days when the camel trains with the treasures of far Cathay passed this way, we have the consolation of a greater security.

Moreover, the ancient travelers had no such comfortable mid-desert tarrying place to which to look forward at the day's close as awaits us just over the horizon, a fortresslike inn where we of the Beirut-Bagdad bus caravan are about to dine in company with the passengers of the Europe-Orient air service's great plane. Yonder it stands, "parked" outside the walls of the desert inn as our huge omnibus, American-made and carrying forty passengers, turns into the courtyard. And presently we, travelers to the East by a leisurely and picturesque route of many stages, sit down to a lavish meal, here in the heart of Arabia, with a score who are bent on reaching the same destination in the shortest possible time.

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However, each to his taste, or perhaps to his respective requirements. "Not in vain the distance beacons" to the wanderer of today, and many well-served meals are at his disposal. Here in the desert where yesterday men journeyed at the cost of hardship and insecurity we of today lack none of civilization's amenities. Within the high clay walls of the inn there is the gleam of many lights and the savor of well-prepared food. Sharply cold is the night outside but the dining room is warm and cheery with braziers of glowing coals. We are almost reluctant to leave as, concurrently, come the calls to a resumption of our journeys. "Seats, please, in the bus for Bagdad." "Take your places in the plane for Bombay."

Talk of the romance of travel! As the huge brightly lighted omnibus, said to be the largest passenger vehicle of its kind in the world, sets forth over the starlit desert, the enormous Singapore-bound plane rises easily as if questing to those very stars and heads, after a circle or two like a homing pigeon, for the Persian Gulf, India and the Orient. Not in vain the distance beacons!

The deep chairs of the omnibus are transformed into something very comfortably approximating couches. And as the drivers, alternating in "watches" of two hours each, guide us with uncanny skill among the dunes and over the ridges of the desert, we rest easily until the rose-pink of the eastern sky promises the bright dawn of another day.

Presently we halt for breakfast. Breakfast in the desert! This is picnicking with a zest, here in the crisp morning air as our drivers, men of exceeding versatility, discover in the capacious recesses of the huge bus all the essentials of an excellent meal, even to the firewood, for the inhospitable desert contributes nothing to our needs.

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Time was, and not so long ago, when the trans-desert bus must be well guarded, and you noted, as you halted here with nothing but the bare dunes on every side, that atop two or three of them armed men scanned the wastes with alert eyes. But all that has been dispensed with these half dozen years now and the Bedouins, suspicious and alarmed at first, understand that nothing of menace lies in the swift flight across the sands of this strange contrivance of the white man.

Once more on the road to Bagdad and presently we are beside the winding Tigris, saffron-hued and turbulent with the flow of the flood season. The pontoon-bridge sways and dips under our great weight but we are soon safely across and then, after an hour or two more across the sands, the minarets and mosques of the city of the caliphs are before us.

Some of these old houses that cast their shadows over the tortuous streets were homes of the merchant princes of Bagdad when Ali Baba found the Forty Thieves' gold. And if you were to enter one of the scarred and battered doorways whose dignity and artistry yet linger to recall the great days of Bagdad, you would find yourself in a tiled patio, or perhaps a little court shaded with two or three royal palms, possibly upon a terrace embowered with flowers and orange trees and looking upon the ancient river. And here at last, permitting fancy to seek its farthest flights, you would find it easy to recreate the city of the Arabian Nights.

MARC T. GREENE

The Wide Horizon

Lobbies: 1938 Style

By Henry Parkman, Jr.
President of the American Legislators' Association, and Corporation Counsel, City of Boston

LET us turn back the pages to that mellow decade just before the turn of the century when women wrote letters to their state legislators in behalf of the suffragettes and street car franchises were still profitable enough to be the apple of every lobbyist's eye. We can picture staid Gov. William E. Russell in his Prince Albert coat, standing in the walnut paneled Massachusetts House of Representatives, facing the assembled House and Senate, as well as the Sacred Cod that dangles from the ceiling, and delivering his inaugural address. The year: 1891. Subject: Lobbies.

"There exists in this State as in other states an irresponsible body known as the Lobby," he intones. . . . "It throws suspicion on the honest and temptation in the ways of the dishonest. Professing power greater than it has, it frequently extorts money as the price of its silence or unnecessary assistance.

"It has initiated legislation attacking the interests of its clients in order to be hired to defend those interests. It has caused the expenditure of large sums of money to obtain or defeat legislation. It cares nothing for the merits of the measure or the means employed to make it successful."

If the lobby as thus depicted were all the state legislator had to contend with today, his would be a comparatively simple task. He would simply have to single out this corps of professionals early in the session and steer his way clear of them or play in with them according to his predilections and as his conscience permitted.

But that is by no means the present picture.

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The modern lobby, although it may use in some measure such methods and individuals to attain its ends, relies to a much greater degree on the quality of fear that is omnipresent with every legislator. Organized big businesses, such as chain store organizations, or retail trade, tobacco, oil, insurance, or utility interests, no longer endeavor to protect themselves or obtain special advantage solely by the crude methods of the professional lobbyist. While they retain and employ full time men at the capitol to create and maintain friendly relations with the legislators, they also devote much time and effort to putting on imposing mass demonstrations at public hearings and, even more impressive to the average legislator, to arranging for barrages of letters, telegrams, telephone calls and personal visits from his constituents.

While the average legislator of some experience may not be impressed overmuch with some of these methods, he is affected and influenced by the pressure exerted by key individuals or groups in his district who let him know on his week-end visits to his district what he may expect if he does not go along with their wishes.

The lobbyist who stands outside the doors of the legislative chambers buttonholing legislators as they go in session to advise them of the merits or demerits of pending legislation has only just begun to do his work. His real effect will not be felt until after he has ascertained how a legislator may be tending and then begins to burn up the wires to get the right men or women in the home district to get after the doubtful legislator when he goes home.

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From time to time the legislator meets with proposed legislation in which the money involved in the grant of some special privilege reaches such great amounts that the old methods of direct corruption are again resorted to. This has been the case, for example, in many states where horse and dog racing have been permitted.

The problem for the honest legislator then becomes a difficult one. He may sincerely believe in the desirability of the objective, but if he is on the job he will be aware of the despicable methods being employed to corrupt his colleagues, and of the harmful effects on legislative morale and integrity if those methods succeed. He is in a dilemma. If he strenuously opposes the bill he may only succeed in playing into the hands of his money-minded colleagues and in raising the reward the seekers of special privilege must pay. If he lets it be known at the outset that he favors the legislation, he runs the risk of being "delivered" for the bill by someone who collects on his vote.

Remedies: One thing that can be done is to strike at the root of the lobby's source of strength, namely, the ignorance of the legislator in the midst of complex questions of economics, finance, and social policy. Development of accurate and impartial sources of information readily accessible to the legislator at the capitol might do much to relieve him from the mercy of lobbyists always eager to supply "accurate misinformation." Establishment and improvement of legislative reference bureaus financed by public funds and run by competent men would be a forward step.

But the answer to the exercise of mass pressure by skillful propaganda, and the playing upon the cowardice of legislators, rather than appealing to their reason, rests not only with the Government and the lobbyists themselves, but also upon the general public and its attitude toward government by pressure groups.